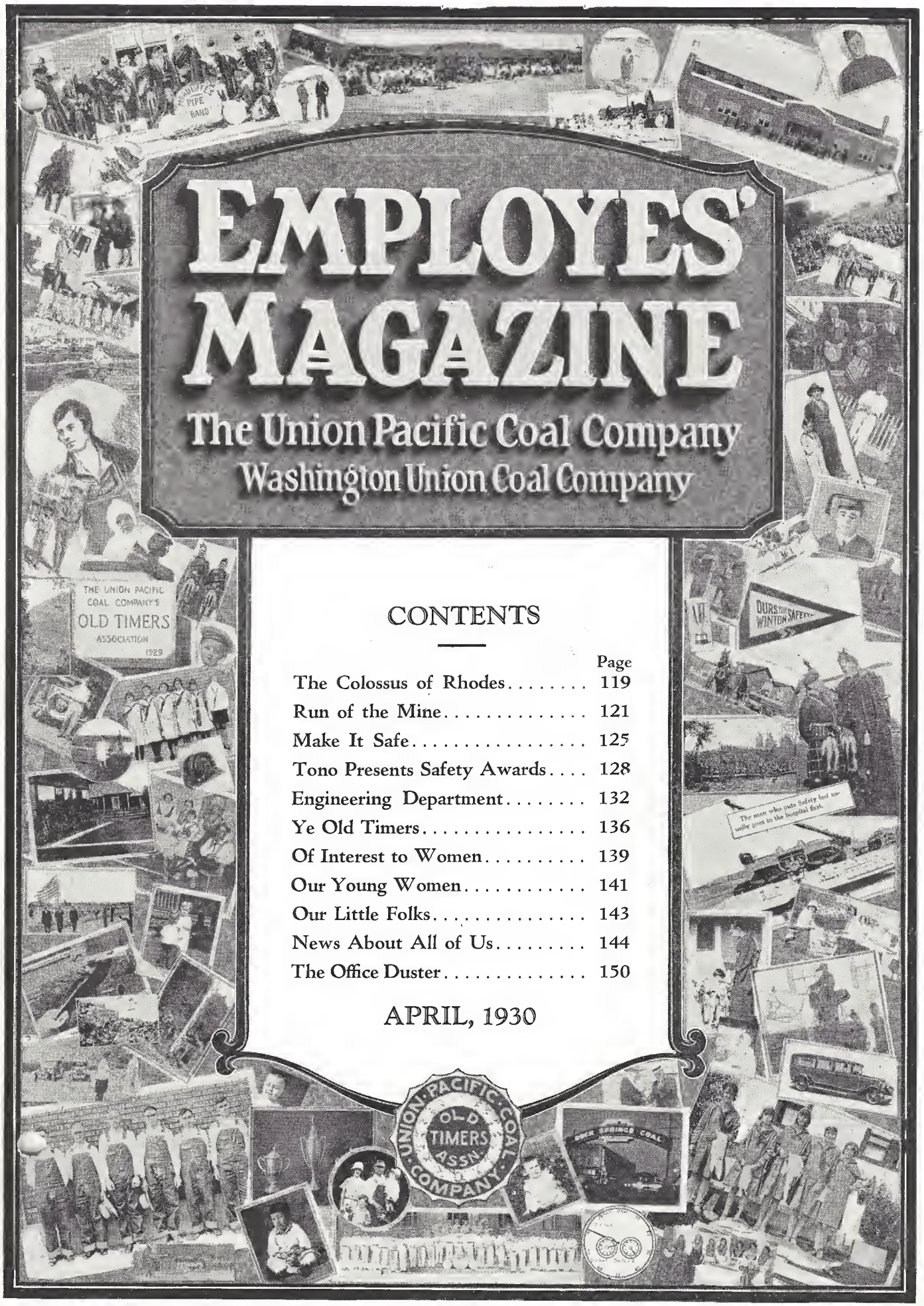
EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE
The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY'S
OLD TIMERS
ASSOCIATION
1929
OURS IS THE WINTON SAFETY
The man who puts Safety last usually goes to the hospital first.
UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
OLD TIMERS ASSN

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APRIL, 1930

(*Drawn for the Employes Magazine by Miss Alma Adams of Boulder, Colorado.*)

An Artist's Reconstruction Of the Colossus of Rhodes.

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 7 | APRIL, 1930 | NUMBER 4

The Colossus of Rhodes

One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World--- Erected Three Hundred Years B. C.

By JESSIE McDIARMID

"IF I ever get home again the Statue of Liberty will have to turn around in order to see me"—so said the American soldier during the World War, and the homesick days that followed its close. He varied the words, but the sentiment was always the same. He made song parodies to the Statue of Liberty, wrote poetry to it, sentimental and sad; sang songs about the girl "for whom my heart is longing . . . whom I could not do without," who—

"Stands out there in New York Harbor,
"She's the Statue of Liberty."

To members of the A. E. F. the Statue of Liberty meant the homeland and home—the "good old U. S. A.," and perhaps that is how the Rhodians looked on the huge Colossus of Rhodes, which was the first harbor statue, beaming a welcome to returning travelers, and speaking of the strength and vitality of the homeland, the protection inside.

Scattered from the eastern coast of Greece across the Ægean Sea to Asia Minor are scores of beautiful islands, to which the modern world owes many treasures of art. On the map they seem like stepping-stones for the giants of old to pass dry shod from shore to shore. The mainland of Greece, even in her most prosperous days, was always small; and since transportation inland was very slow and the fruitful valleys yielded only a small supply of food the Greeks were a roving people, seeking new homes wherever they might better their conditions.

In the early days the islands of the Ægean, so near to their shores, were their favorite settling places. To them groups and families migrated, built cities, established island kingdoms and waged wars of conquest and defense. In peace times too, we must not forget, they sent merchant fleets throughout the known world and cultivated the arts and literature.

The most easterly of the Ægean islands is Rhodes, lying about twelve miles from the Asia Minor shore. On this island is the city of Rhodes and at the harbor was the Colossus of Rhodes, deemed worthy of a place among the "seven wonders" of the ancient world. It was an image of Apollo, in brass, and 125 feet in height. (The Statue of Liberty is 151 feet above its stone pedestal.)

There are no authentic photographs of the Colossus of Rhodes. We only have artists' reconstructions done from descriptions, which are rather sketchy and—it is to be supposed—partially legendary. We know that it was made of brass and was erected in honor of Apollo, one of the principal gods of the Grecian heaven, because of the protection he was supposed to have afforded the Rhodians in some battle. It seems a pity that no picture of the statue survives since by its immense size and beautiful workmanship it won the admiration of the world. It was hollow and to counterbalance its weight and make it steady, its legs were lined with large stones. There was a winding staircase to the top of the statue from which might be seen Syria and the ships sailing to Egypt. It is generally supposed to have stood with one foot on each side of the narrow harbor entrance, through which only one boat could pass at a time.

It might almost seem that the statue, so placed and capable of being a lookout post, might have been regarded as a defense measure. That it was rather thought of in a friendly and sentimental, a reverential way, is shown by the fact that when it fell, some fifty-six years after its erection, the

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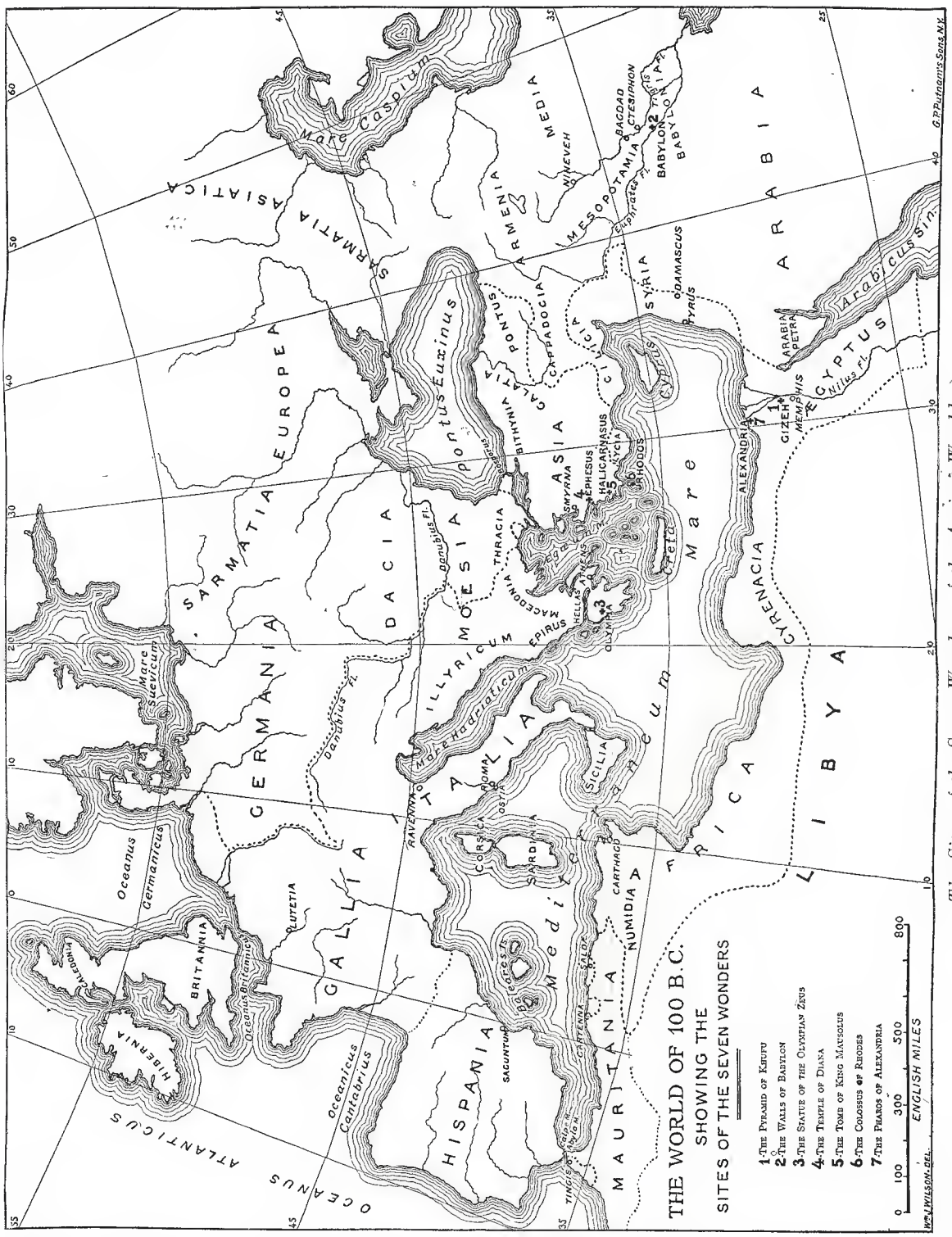
Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Jessie McDiarmid, Editor.



The Sites of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

Rhodians solicited and received help from the kings of Egypt, Macedonia and other countries, as well as from the cities of the mainland of Greece, to restore it.

It was destroyed by an earthquake in 224 B. C. (Earthquakes are still frequent in this part of the world.) It was proposed to restore it, but despite the help offered this was never done. The oracle at Delphi was consulted to learn the will of the gods, but the oracular response forbade the raising of the Colossus. Perhaps the reply was controlled by some rival interest, because even gods were

jealous and their devotees not above taking unfair and mean advantages.

But to follow the statue: Having remained in ruins for the space of 894 years, in the year 672 A. D., it was sold by the Saracens, who were then masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant of Edessa, who loaded 900 camels with the metal (who'd say the modern junk man has not an ancient lineage?). Allowing 800 pounds weight to each load, the brass thus disposed of amounted to 720,000 pounds weight.

In the middle of the Hippodrome at Constantinople there is what is described as a kind of pyramid constructed of pieces of stone which, as we learn from an inscription on its base, was formerly covered with plates of copper. The following is the translation of the inscription, which is in Greek:

"This four-sided wonder among lofty things, which through time has sustained much injury, Constantius, now our master, the son of Romanus, the glory of the monarchy, repaired in such a way as to make it what it originally was. The Colossus of Rhodes was a stupendous object; and this copper colossus is a wonder here."

The island of Rhodes is only 424 square miles in area, less than half the size of our own little Rhode Island. It is forty-five miles long and its mountain peaks rise to 4,560 feet above sea level. From them Crete is visible on the southern horizon, the homeland of many of the readers of this magazine. We should like to have located the islands and places in the Ægean made famous because of the world known treasures which were found there long after the glory of the civilization which produced them was gone.

The character of Rhodian art was a mixed Graeco-Asiatic style, which seems to have delighted in executing gigantic and imposing conceptions; for besides the celebrated Colossus of which we've been thinking, 3,000 other statues adorned the city, and of these, we learn, 100 were on such a scale of magnitude that the presence of any one of them would have been sufficient to ennoble any other spot. And on that one tiny island with a goodly portion of it mountain! It is hard indeed to see how these things could have been accomplished. The architecture of Rhodes was of the most stately character, the plan was by the same architect who built the Piraeus at Athens, and all designed with such symmetry that it was said, "It is as if it had been one house!" The streets were wide and of unbroken length, and the fortifications, strengthened at intervals with lofty towers, did not appear, as in other cities, detached from the buildings which they enclosed, but by their boldness and decision of outline heightened the unity of the groups within.

The city of Rhodes, too, suffered severely from the earthquake which knocked the Colossus from its position. We read that shipping declined and prosperity departed while the great statue was left to lie on the rocks. It would almost seem that the frown of the god Apollo followed the fall of the statue built in his honor.

Later on efforts were made to restore the prosperity of the city, but it continued to decline. In the year 43 B. C., the Roman Cassius plundered it because the islanders would not pay him the forty-five thousand talents he demanded. The next year it became a part of the Roman empire, and its ships were burned.

Three further changes of ownership are recorded before we see the Colossus sold (according to tradition) and piled on the backs of 900 camels to be carried away. And now should we visit the island we'd find the little harbor filled with sand, but we'd look in vain for any trace of the Colossus of Rhodes, the sixth of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Run of the Mine

Black Smoke and the Pop Valves Open

WHEN Grover Cleveland was President, (we won't say which time as that might fix our age) we were learning to fire a locomotive on a great trunk line railway. Starting from zero, without the first idea of how the task should be performed, we decided that if we could keep at least one pop valve open and plenty of black smoke coming out of the stack, we would be doing a good job. After reading the newspapers, including the redoubtable "Illinois Miner," the organ of the Illinois Insurgent Mine Workers, our early day theories of the open pop valve and lots of black smoke, come back to us most vividly.

We hesitate to encumber the pages of the "Employes' Magazine" with more than passing reference to the welter of abuse, blackguardism and chicanery, expressed through "The Illinois Miner" for weeks past, and likewise that expelled from the pop valves and stacks, of the element that met in Springfield, Illinois, on March 10th. The Illinois contingent were bad enough but not sufficiently bad to appeal to the majority of the so-called delegates, who hissed Harry Fishwick out of the chair to put in his place the individual who has cost the mine workers and the industry more trouble, more suffering, and more financial loss than has perhaps any

other man who ever subscribed to the constitution of tbe U. M. W. of A.

For the past four or five years, Chicago, New York, and other large cities, have experienced the malodorous effect of the so called "racketeer," a term so recently coined as to prevent its inclusion in even the newer dictionaries. The individual who headed the Springfield rump meeting which attempted to usurp the name, seal and other furniture of the regular organization, actually invented "racketeering," while presumably attempting to work out a wage agreement in the Southwest several years ago. Whatever the shortcomings of the old Union may be, the men who work in the mines and pay the assessments will never gain betterment of wages, working conditions, or anything else, under the leadership of such men as the individual who was chosen for leadership at Springfield. This goes for the whole ticket as well as for the President.

While reading a book a few days ago, we ran across a sentence that struck in deeply—it read: "Most labor leaders love Labor, but don't love work." Therein lies the crux of the whole situation. Tbe more recent history of the Union, more particularly that portion which relates to Illinois, is punctuated with "graft," a word even more ugly than "theft"; the betrayal of men, women and little children, all carried on by a clique that "love Labor but don't love work." There is a strange psychology yet working in the mine worker's mind. For some reason, he is too ready to listen to every succeeding crop of demagogues that appear. The lesson of today counts for nothing when tomorrow comes. First it was the "I. W. W.," then the "National Miners Union," and most recent, the "Call to Arms" from Springfield put out by Alexander Howatt, John H. Walker, Adolph Germer and John Brophy.

That three Wyoming Local Unions were sufficiently misled by one Wyoming malcontent to elect and start towards Springfield, one delegate from each of the three locals, is discouraging to say the least. That two of the three locals recalled their mistake in time is worth noting. Doubtless the lone and valiant insurgent delegate from Wyoming was given full opportunity to open his pop valve and make plenty of black smoke, in the town which Abraham Lincoln left to take up the task of teaching loyalty to an insurgent minority, and in which he now rests in dreamless sleep.

Courtesy and Barbarians

THE March issue of the Employes' Magazine contained an article captioned "Safer Motoring." A few days later a daily paper published an editorial under the heading, "Courtesy and Barbarians," from which we take the liberty of quoting an apt paragraph or two. The editor said:

"It has apparently never occurred to us that the problems of the road must be solved upon the road, not by the backseat drivers in the council chambers or the capitol.

"There is something about the driver's seat of an automobile which induces delusions of grandeur. Let a man who, during the working day, is the servant of another, once get his foot on the accelerator and his hand upon the wheel, and he becomes a king; he controls a force which is capable of snuffing out the lives of those contemptible creatures in the streets; let them look out for themselves. He may dawdle and procrastinate for hours over the trifling duties of his daily job, but when he gets behind the windshield he becomes a veritable dynamo of energy, in a terrific hurry to get nowhere in particular.

"Men who, on foot, would not have enough nerve to ask for a free sample of lithia water, will, in a car, 'attempt to blow pedestrians out of the street with an automobile horn.' Men whose instincts of decency are sufficiently developed that they would not, for instance, toss a lighted firecracker into a bedroom window after midnight, will nevertheless honk vigorously at 1 a. m. in front of an apartment house occupied by 50 families, in the hope of attracting the attention of one individual."

"Delusions of grandeur." Could much of our present day conduct be expressed more delightfully? We have never been quite able to avoid a feeling of semi-vicious resentment toward the driver who whirls around a corner at a reckless rate of speed, thereafter ordering foot passengers off the street with a raucous blast of the horn. All the "untouchables" are not in India, there are a few who yet elect to walk the public streets and highways. As a people we yet have too much barbarism and not enough courtesy.

Ancient Order of Froth Blowers

WE HAVE heretofore mentioned the fact that the men who still continue to use the old fashioned razor are still unorganized. An article recently published in a British newspaper mentions still another organization which might afford the reformers who met at Springfield, Illinois, on March 10th, a place for the exercise of what Amos and Andy refer to as "the one best thing what we do." We refer to the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers, an organization that at one time boasted a membership of 700,000.

No one connected with the birth of the A. O. F. B. could ever be induced to tell just how the organization got its start, but it created quite as many offices as a healthy colored funeral benefit society.

Two advantages were accorded the membership, the right to blow the suds off the top of the mug and an insurance policy, which, "covers everything except life, death, accident, burglary, disease, fire, third party risks, Acts of God, deluge, and anything that happens during war time or peace." We commend the A. O. F. B. as a proper band wagon for the valiant Springfield army to tie on to.

Our New Spring Dress

EASTER invariably brings out new dress, new fashions, and may we say, new beauty. For some time, we have had in mind the idea that The Employes Magazine was entitled to a new costume and when our printers offered to buy a new style of type, known as "Bodoni Book," developed in Italy, we gladly accepted their proposition.

The April issue carries the new type, ten point size, throughout, excepting our News Notes, which will as heretofore appear in eight point size. Even the News Notes will be printed from new type of a clearer and more easily read style. And so we join the rest of America in the Easter Day parade.

Here You Are, Old Timers!

MR. E. R. JEFFERIS, Manager of Stores, is a native Missourian. His Missouri birth not only accounts for his particulary good-natured brand of philosophy and perpetual smile, but back of that, he is an ardent exponent of the game known as "barnyard golf," sometimes referred to as "pitching horseshoes." Colonel Jefferis (every born Missourian has a title) proposes to sponsor a horse shoe pitching contest to be held at Rock Springs on the occasion of the Old Timers Reunion, Saturday, June 14th next, participants restricted to men who are members of the Old Timers Association.

Mr. Jefferis suggests that all Old Timers interested in "barnyard golf" should get together, organizing a number of teams in each district, who should attempt to develop by trial, error, and elimination, two or three contestants, who will enter the general meet to be held on June 14th. Mr. Jefferis proposes to provide an adequate number of suitable prizes for distribution at the close of the contest, the details of which will be set forth in the May issue of the Employes Magazine.

The thing now is to get started in each district with practice teams, and as the fever is liable to take vigorous hold on our Old Timers, it behooves the various Superintendents to see that the horse shoes are not pulled off the haulage animals for practice purposes.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica

FOR several months past we have been intrigued by reading the advertisements of the new Encyclopædia Britannica. While attending the Mining Engineers Institute in New York City a few weeks ago, we learned in a casual way that men whom we have known and respected for years had been called upon by the editors of the fourteenth and last edition of this monumental work, to write certain chapters covering subjects about which they were best informed, and so the work appealed to us with added interest.

Made up as it is of the work of 3,500 men and women, who are world authorities in their respective lines, containing 15,000 illustrations and 500 specially chosen maps with many color plates, this work in twenty-four volumes, which cost $2,000,000 to prepare, contains all the material necessary to an academic and collegiate education.

The first publication of the Encyclopædia Britannica was made in 1771, consisting of three volumes, and since that day this work has been revised, expanded and developed until, in the fourteenth edition, can be found the last word in science, art and discovery. We can imagine no better investment for man, woman or youth who aspires to a wider knowledge of the facts upon which our civilization is founded. Within its pages will be found romance that rivals the greatest thriller, the key to a thousand sports, hobbies and games, as well as help for those whose steps take them along each and every walk of life. Mr. Jefferis will never be called upon to apologize for the sale of the Britannica to our employes and his customers.

The Boy Scouts

MARCH 10th was a red letter day in the history of the Boy Scout Movement. At a dinner attended by the various heads of the Boy Scout Organization, President Herbert Hoover, after making feeling reference to the death of the organization's first honorary President, William Howard Taft, said in part:

"You have met in the special interest of boys. I am a willing ally in that interest. There is no feeling of exclusion of their sisters from our concern but their similar problems are to be considered elsewhere.

"Together with his sister the boy is the most precious possession of the American home. I sometimes think that one of the sad things of life is that they will grow up. Literature and lore have established our boys in varied relations to life: As a growing animal of superlative promise, to be fed and watered and kept warm; as a periodic nuisance; as a joy forever; as the incarnation of destruction; as

the father of the man; the child of inquiry; as the problem of our times and the hope of the nation.

"In any event he is a complex of cells teeming with affection, filled with curiosity as to every mortal thing; radiating sunlight to all the world; endowed with dynamic energy and the impelling desire to take exercise on all occasions. He is a perpetual problem to his parents, and the wisdom in his upbringing consists more often in the determination of what to do with him next rather than in what he shall do when he goes out into the cold world.

* * * * * * * * *

"The Boy Scout movement has opened for him the portals to adventure and constructive joy by reviving the lore of the frontier and the campfire; by establishing contacts with the birds and sometimes with the bees; by matching his patience to the deliberative character of fish; hy efficient operation of the swimming hole, and by peeps into the thousand mysteries of the streams, the trees and the stars. And, it is more than this. By the promotion of sense of sportsmanship it builds character. From contest and competition with zeal but without unfair advantage and without bitterness; restraint that remarks nothing of others which cannot be at once forgiven; willingness to subordinate one's self into the teamwork for the common aim—that is sportsmanship."

Mr. Hoover closed his address with "one powerful statistic." He said, "there are about one million Boy Scouts in the United States, there is raw material for ten million."

The Union Pacific Coal Company

WE HAVE all managed to develop and maintain a material measure of respect for The Union Pacific Coal Company, a property which ranks as the second greatest industry in the State of Wyoming, following the railroad which it serves within a few months after the sound of the locomotive whistle was first heard in what was then the newly formed Territory of Wyoming.

More recently, this respect was increased by the publication in the February issue of "The Mining Congress Journal," of a series of twenty-three articles, prepared by twenty-seven members of the official family, and covering 77 pages, three columns wide, of the "Journal."

With the feeling that every employe will desire to read and preserve this very comprehensive story of the properties of which we are all employes, a sufficient number of reprints, nicely bound, were prepared for distribution, one for each employe of the company, as well as the Washington Union Coal Company. We are sure that the text, as well as the 151 pictures, maps and graphs, will prove of absorbing interest to all our fellow employes.

Vernon O. Murray, Safety Engineer

Vernon O. Murray, recently appointed Safety Engineer, is well known in the coal towns of Wyoming and has many friends among the employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company to whom he has been known as an engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, and an expert teacher of first aid and mine rescue practices in all their branches.

Vernon O. Murray

Mr. Murray was educated at the University of Missouri, has done general underground coal mine engineering with the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and other organizations. He was also engaged doing engineering on the Moffat Tunnel and later entered the service of Uncle Sam, serving the United States Bureau of Mines in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Texas, giving instruction and examining coal properties.

Mr. Murray comes to his new position with a background of wide experience and much technical knowledge, well qualified to guide the safety educational program of The Union Pacific Coal Company; with a detailed knowledge of coal mining conditions in the districts, and with the good wishes of all.

In His Language

A lineman with a broken leg was taken to a hospital for treatment. After his leg had been set, the nurse asked him how the accident occurred.

He replied:

"You see, ma'am, it was this way: I was stringing for the company and I only had one ground mole. He sent up a big come-along and she was a heavy one. I was pulling on her and yelled to the mole to give the guy a wrap; instead he threw a sag into her, and that broke my leg."

"Yes," said the nurse, "but I don't exactly understand."

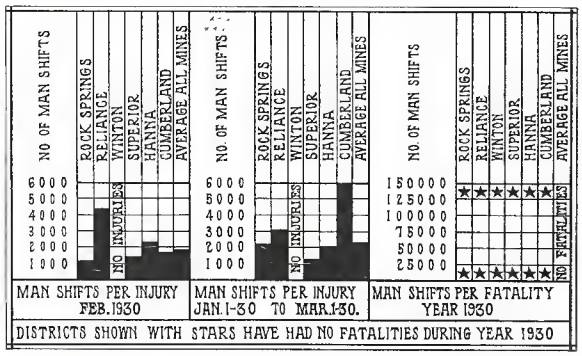
"Neither do I," said the lineman, "the goof must have been crazy."

The Course of True Love

She: "You remind me of the ocean."
He: "Wild, romantic, restless—?"
She: "No, you just make me sick."

Make It Safe

February Accident Graph



	Manshifts	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	10,582	9	1,176
Reliance	4,401	1	4,401
Winton	4,999		
Superior	8,538	6	1,423
Hanna	4,601	2	2,300
Cumberland	2,718	1	2,718
All Mines	35,839	19	1,886

In comparing the above graph with that for the month of January a marked increase of injuries is shown in proportion to the number of man shifts worked. The manshifts decreased 7,869, and the injuries increased 4.

Winton again had no reportable injuries, with Cumberland and Reliance reporting only one each of sufficient severity to warrant compensation. Hanna stands third on the list with two accidents, Superior fourth with six accidents, and Rock Springs last, reporting nine compensable accidents. It would appear that the men working in the Superior and Rock Springs Mines are the most careless. Each and every man working in all of the mines should make a determined effort to equal Winton's record.

In looking over the accidents for the month, it is plainly seen that most of them could have been avoided.

If each employe will take his "Book of Rules and Regulations for the Government of All Employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company," and study it closely, he will find that by acquainting himself with the contents, it will help him to do his work with greater safety. It would be a fine idea for each injured employe to read this excellent book of rules while he is recuperating from his injury. The Book of Rules is mentioned at this time, because several of the injured men have violated some of those rules, and I am sure they are not familiar with all of the different rules and regulations.

Responsibility For Accidents

Under the above caption is an excellent one column article in the December 27th issue of the "Old Colony News," Lansford, Pa. One of the main features of the article is the following letter from a colliery district official to his subordinates:

"Dear Sirs: .

"A considerable number of recent accidents have been ascribed to disobedience of orders, violations of company rules, mine laws, and ordinary safety precautions. I wish to bring to your attention the importance of maintaining good discipline in your sections.

"Investigations have shown that disobedience of the Assistant Foreman's orders have been tolerated to a greater extent throughout our mines than should be, particularly on the part of contract miners who consider themselves capable of taking care of their own places, and who resent orders which interfere with their earnings.

"While conceding that the workman must necessarily be held responsible for the safety of his place so long as he is working without specific instructions from the proper authority, it cannot for a moment be conceded that once he has been given a specific order to do or not to do something in the interest of maintaining a safe working place, he is at liberty to set up his own judgment in opposition to that of the mine management.

"I am inclined to believe that disobedience is tolerated in some cases where the Assistant Foreman fears complications with the Union officials. In the event of an accident, this will not relieve him of criticism by all concerned, as the responsibility for the safety of the men is placed solely on the Foreman in charge of the section.

"Under the circumstances we must insist that orders given be followed up and obeyed, and in all cases where such orders are not obeyed the offending parties be disciplined."

Advertise Safety

Safety is cheap at any price. The spending of money on this activity must be done intelligently, perhaps more so than the financing of any other project about the plant. Interest in it should be established and sustained with all of the men working in and around the mines.

One of the best ways to advertise safety is for each and every official who finds a man working in a manner that is dangerous to himself or fellow worker to take time and show him how to do the work safely. Remember that doing work safely is, as a rule, the easiest and most efficient.

Cleaning Clothes With Gasoline Results in Catastrophe

By V. O. MURRAY, SAFETY ENGINEER

Within the past ten days a fire has occurred at Winton, severely burning the wife of one of the employes, and destroying the house and all of the furnishings. This should be of interest, and a warning to all employes who have families, and allow the cleaning of clothes with gasoline, or even have gasoline stored in their homes.

Every year a large number of fatalities are caused in the United States by people using gasoline in their home for cleaning purposes and the starting of fires in stoves and ranges. You will recall that during the winter one lady was burned to death and several other members of a family were severely burned at Eden Valley, caused from an explosion of gasoline while cleaning clothes.

The hazard of fire from cleaning with gasoline is always present, even if there is no fire in any of the stoves in a house. Gasoline readily volatilizes or vaporizes and when mixed with air is highly explosive. If someone should come into a room filled with gasoline vapor, and strike a match, or while carrying a lighted cigarette, pipe, or cigar, an explosion would usually follow.

There is also another source of ignition caused by static electricity. This is produced by the rubbing of clothes together in gasoline. Silk and woolen clothes readily generate static electricity when rubbed together.

It was thought that it would be advisable at this time to try and prevent another accident of similar nature, and for that reason a list of non-flamable cleaning preparations is given for the benefit of those who propose to do their cleaning at home:

Carbon tetra chloride: Non-Flamable.

Carbona: Flamable—But not explosive—Special cleaning gasoline.

The last cleaning preparation is a mixture of gasoline and carbon tetra chloride, and is somewhat cheaper than carbon tetra chloride, but is not as safe for use as the first preparation.

The Safety Department urges each and every one to help prevent another accident of this nature, and the best way to secure this is to ask that no employe allow any member of his or her family to do cleaning with gasoline. Do the cleaning with non-flamable cleaning preparations, or send the clothes to your cleaner.

February Injuries

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST

ARTHUR COOK—*Rope Runner—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine*, received injuries to hips and chest. Was switching man-trip on outside of mine, along side of standing timber-trip. In some manner. the tool car was derailed, squeezing Cook, who was standing between the timber-trip and man-trip.

ALEX FRANK—*Tipple Man—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine*, injured right leg. While coupling car, another car bumped the one he was coupling. causing car to strike his leg.

PAT CAMPBELL—*Conveyorman—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine*, lacerated left hand. Was dropping loaded cars with conveyor snubbing rope, cars jerked, and his hand was caught between snubbing post and rope.

BOB MAJHANOVICH—*Miner—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine*, bruise and cuts on left hand. Was spragging loaded car, when sprag slipped, catching hand between the sprag and floor.

ANTON OBLOCK—*Conveyorman—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine*, lacerated right hand. Was reaching car check hanging on a prop. Hand was caught between edge of extension pan and timber.

FRANK ANTONETTI—*Driller—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine*, burned right hand. While operating a drilling machine, the extension cable short circuited.

JOE ZAUHAR, JR.—*Driver—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine*, injured foot. Was turning horse around at room face, when horse stepped on foot.

WILLIAM J. FULLER—*Loader—Reliance, No. 1 Mine*, lacerated finger of right hand. Was lifting lump of coal on to car, lump broke, catching finger between car and coal.

WILLIAM MOSSMAN—*Miner—Superior, "E" Mine*. infected foot. Injured man claims that he had piece of coal in shoe that cut his foot. He worked for some time before reporting the injury.

JOE ABRAM—*Carpenter and Mason—Superior*, fractured left knee cap. Was standing on ladder while repairing a house, the ladder slipped causing workman to fall.

EARL CUNION—*Loader—Superior, "E" Mine*, fractured left leg. Was dragging down coal from a pile, when a large piece of coal rolled down, pinning leg against a prop.

MIKE BALEN—*Miner—Superior, "E" Mine*, fractured pelvis. While setting brake on loaded car being dropped out of entry stump, was squeezed between car and prop.

FRANK FIRM—*Miner—Superior, "E" Mine*, hernia. While lifting props, man claims he received the above injury.

ANTON CHESNEJVOR—*Conveyorman—Superior, "B" Mine*, bruised back. While shoveling coal on conveyor, piece of rock fell from roof, striking man on back.

GEORGE CRUICKSHANK—*Inside Laborer—Hanna, No. 4 Mine*, contusion of muscles behind knees. Was operating Joy loading machine, when machine was moved, catching man between empty car and machine.

JACK SHERMAN—*Driller—Hanna, No. 4 Mine*, contusion of left eye ball and lid. While drilling,

Inter-Company First Aid Meet.

To Be Held at Rock Springs, Friday, June 13, 1930.

THE Union Pacific Coal Company-Washington Union Coal Company First Aid Meet will be held at Rock Springs, Friday, June 13th, the day before the Sixth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers Association.

Further details will be given in the May issue of the Employes' Magazine.

This is an advance notice, in order that the different camps will have time to pick their team members, and commence their training.

bit was left in drill hole, and driller fell against it, injuring eye.

HENRY DAVIS—*Bonder—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine,* infected right foot. While bonding track, a piece of hot metal ran into shoe, burning foot. Accident not reported, and wound became infected.

ANTON BLASI—*Miner—Cumberland, No. 1 Mine,* bruises and lacerated ear. Was coupling moving cars on curve. Head was caught between ends of cars, causing injuries.

Infected Wounds

George White will remember to go to the first aid station next time he cuts his finger. He "didn't have time" to report a cut on his finger a couple of months ago, but he has just returned to the shop after finding time to spend six weeks in the hospital when infection set in. George doesn't scoff at little wounds any more; he considers himself lucky to be alive.

THERE is just one great cause of infections in industrial plants—neglect.

An infection is the result of the entry of germs into a wound or broken area of the skin. It causes pain, redness, swelling and heat.

Germs are small living plants and are found everywhere, in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, on the food we eat, on the skin, and within our bodies. Some germs serve useful purposes to mankind but many of them are harmful. Contact with the latter usually means sickness and sometimes causes death.

We can ordinarily resist the attacks of those harmful germs, especially if they exist in small numbers. But they multiply so rapidly under certain conditions that, unless their development is stopped, they may overwhelm us. Blood poisoning, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pneumonia, smallpox and scarlet fever all result when certain types of germs are allowed to multiply within our bodies.

How is a wound infected?

While working, you run a splinter into your finger. The skin is broken and a small amount of blood, possibly, appears where the splinter entered the skin.

TRIVIAL WOUNDS

It really seems like such a little thing that you do not want to take time to go to the first aid dressing station. You take out your pocket-knife and attempt to remove the splinter. Sometimes you do remove it, but more often you remove only a part of it and leave the rest underneath the skin.

Sometimes the wound heals rapidly and painlessly, but just as often the tissues become infected. Then the complications may become mighty serious.

Many cases are on record of great suffering and untimely death from neglect of the most trivial wounds. Germs, if not killed, may double in number every hour until the infection overpowers the entire system.

It is easier to be careful a hundred times than to suffer from infection only once.

PREVENTION IS EASY

It is surprisingly easy to prevent most infections. Attention to a few principles will go far toward reducing the number of seriously infected wounds.

Never put your fingers or dirty handkerchief on a wound, and never apply adhesive tape or court plaster directly to a wound. Many salves, applied to a cut, aid infection.

Apply an antiseptic immediately when the skin is broken and then cover the wound with a sterile dressing. Iodine, in a 3 per cent solution, or mercurochrome in a 5 per cent solution are the most practical and best antiseptics.

Sterile dressings should be changed when soiled, loose, wet or uncomfortable.

If swelling or pain develops in or about a wound, see your physician at once.

The application of "new skin" directly to a wound shuts off air and may aid, rather than deter infection.

Remember that the majority of cases of blood poisoning develop from small injuries to the fingers and hands. Great importance should be attached to the smallest injury.

A wound infected is a cut neglected.

—*C. O. Sappington, M. D.*
"The Healthy Worker."

YOU'D KNOW IT WAS PERCY

Algernon (reading a joke): "Fancy this, Percy, a chap here thinks a football coach has four wheels."

Percy: "Haw! Haw! And how many wheels has the bally thing?"

MIXED

"Do you love me, darling?"

"Of course I do, Herbert!"

"Herbert! My name's Arthur!"

"Why, so it is, I keep thinking that today is Monday."

Tono Presents Safety Awards

BEFORE a gathering that filled Tono Hall to overflowing, the 1929 Safety Awards were presented to employes on the evening of March 4th.

Mr. Hann, Chairman, opened the meeting with a short talk expressing the regrets of Mr. McAuliffe that on account of other business matters he was unable to be present and take part in the program and to commend the people of Tono on their record in safety.

Mr. Hann stated that since the mine was opened in 1907 it had produced 4,051,575 tons of coal with a total of 12 fatalities, or an average of one fatality per 337,631 tons of coal mined; the mine's best record between any two of its fatal accidents was 1,088,000 tons, and since the last fatality on May 12, 1927, the production was 883,119 tons, as compared with an average for the bituminous mines of the United States for 1929 of 308,852 tons, and but 235,878 tons for the mines in the State of Washington for the same period.

It was emphasized that we must not become self-satisfied with our record in this work; that over-confidence was most insidious in destroying morale and preventing advancement in any cause.

Mr. John Hudson, President of the Local Union, spoke briefly on the many improvements that had been made in and around the mine as a direct result of safety meetings and co-operation of employes in that work. He particularly desired to correct a statement appearing in the Employes' Magazine about a year ago to the effect that his father had been killed in the mines, calling attention to his father's presence at the gathering, very lively and "full of pep."

Mr. Claire Bowman, Director, Department of Labor and Industries, State of Washington said:

> "Friends, it is a pleasure to be here, and my presence on the stage this evening is getting to be somewhat of a habit. However, this evening I am more than pleased to voice an appreciation of your good work in safety matters, particularly from the point as Director of the Department of Labor and Industries, which is at all times deeply concerned with this problem throughout the State. We are accustomed to use the Tono Mine as the basic safety factor, and it would not be fair unless I told you that during the year 1929 the compensation paid to Tono employes for injuries totaled the least of any major operation in the State. We are proud of you over at Olympia and you have a just right to be proud of yourselves.
>
> "I had hoped to have Mr. Martin Flyzik with us to present one of his customary strong talks on this work. As you probably know Mr. Flyzik has left the Department to be associated in safety work in the Everett vicinity. Some time ago a delegation asked me if Mr. Flyzik could be spared, and while we realized that a replacement would be difficult, the opportunity to do much constructive work over such a large territory could not be overlooked. In this manner a high compliment has been paid to Mr. Flyzik, and at some future time he will no doubt take pleasure in again addressing you."

Mr. William R. Reese, State Mine Inspector, complimented the employes on their records for the last 8 years, which was the period coming under his personal observation:

> "Every one should try to lessen accidents, with their attendant suffering and deprivation. Don't make the families of men suffer; don't make widows out of wives nor orphans of little children; think it over you men and women—the loss is very great—greater than people realize."

Mr. Coats, Labor Commissioner from the Dept. of Labor and Industries, spoke briefly:

> "This is my first visit to Tono and I believe the first time at a gathering of this character. Just to assure you that I 'belong', let me tell you that I was born in a coal camp, and therefore I feel perfectly at home in Tono. Mr. Hann says that I am to occupy Mr. Flyzik's place on this program, but I am afraid Mr. Hann either knows Mr. Flyzik too well or me too little, because I freely admit my inability to perform such a substitution in a satisfactory manner. Just want to say that I hope to have the opportunity of talking to you at a later date when I am not so over-awed by the spirit of your Company in this wonderful presentation."

Mr. George Wake, Deputy State Mine Inspector, commended the people of Tono for their interest in safety matters, and commended the officials of the Company for untiring efforts to alleviate suffering among families as the result of accidents, pointing out rock dusting and numerous other progressive practices of a preventative nature.

Mr. Harry Allsopp, District President of the Miners' organization, sent regrets to the meeting for his unavoidable absence.

Four employes having tied with a score of 300 points each for first place in activities at Tono for accident prevention work, one of whom was Mr. George Wigley, and he having received the first prize award at Tono for said work in 1928, submitted the following letter withdrawing as a possible recipient of recognition for like work in 1929:

" . . . . For the reason I received the highest

recognition from my fellow workers, also a most excellent award from the Washington Union Coal Company, for similar activity at Tono Mine for the year 1928, I take pleasure in hereby withdrawing my name as a possible recipient of the 1929 award.

"I believe my action will result in a greater interest stimulation for the prevention of accidents at Tono Mine, and my earnest wish is that every one of my fellow workers will take an active part to the end that 1930 will be without mar or blemish."

Mr. McAuliffe, however, later decided to suitably recognize Mr. Wigley's long years of safety record by the presentation of a book. The other three employes, and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Barber and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pontin, were called to the stage by the Chairman and presented with two sets of table silver and a 3-piece silver combination tea and coffee set. These awards were made in the spirit of heart-felt appreciation for noble service well rendered, in the name and at the extreme pleasure of the Washington Union Coal Company. At the insistence of the crowd. each man was called upon for a "speech."

MR. FORSYTH: "I can offer the same excuse that several others have taken advantage of this evening—I can't make a speech. But I am pleased that the Company has made it possible for employes to compete and earn these gifts. It shows that they appreciate and want to help this safety movement."

MR. BARBER: "I take great pleasure in receiving this set; I appreciate it and we thank you very kindly. I hope they continue the practice." (Laughter).

MR. PONTIN: "Because of the fact there were no fatal accidents during 1928 and 1929, may I take the opportunity to thank you for this award. I feel as though there are others who are just as much entitled to this award as I am, and I wish they could also receive this as well as I. Thank you very much and may I ask that each and every one do our best in the future as in the past. I am sure our good record can be maintained."

MR. WIGLEY: "I am proud to see three other fellow workers with me this time, because you will remember I had to stand up here by myself last year. Don't you know we have a safety meeting in this hall once a month, on a Wednesday night. We have a membership of employes of about 150 and we can't get anywhere near that many out to safety meetings. The woman whose husband isn't there, go home and tell him he should attend. Tell him that old man Wigley begs him to attend. It's the first Wednesday in every month."

Through an oversight the ladies were not permitted to make a speech, and since they were all said to have prepared appropriate talks, it is concluded that their respective husbands used a good brand of discretion.

Refreshments were served to all by a number of Tono ladies who also appreciate full well the meaning and importance to women and children of accident prevention.

PROGRAM

Overture ..... Tono Orchestra
Community Singing ..... Direction Mr. Gilfillan
"Safety" ..... Donald Davis
Selection—March ..... Tono Orchestra
Tap Dance ..... Midget Mickey McGuire
Violin Obligato ..... Jackie Hoage
(Accompanist Geo. Forsyth)
Saxophone Solo ..... Tom Warren
(Accompanist Mrs. Rogers)
Song ..... Celia Flani
(Accompanist Mrs. Rogers)
Cartoon Comedy (Spark Plug) ..... ? ? ? ?
Baritone Solo ..... Thos. Wigley
(Accompanist Mrs. Rogers)

Manager William Hann, Winners of Safety Awards, and Guests.

An Easter Sermon

By REVEREND JOHN R. GEORGE

"Because I live, ye shall live also."—John 14:19

In the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York, there hangs a picture of a beautiful young woman. She is barefooted. Her eyes are wide open with an expression of wonder and surprise. She bends forward peering down into a crevice of the rock, from which there streams forth onto her face an unearthly light. She is Mary, first to discover the empty tomb. First to greet the risen Christ on the first Easter morning. "He is not here. He is risen."

Reverend John R. George

Here in this empty tomb all the hopes of all the centuries are fulfilled. All the prayers of humanity are here answered with God's love and power. New life takes on new meaning and dignity. "Because I live, ye shall live also," has been assured. Here is the promise of God fulfilled that all the dark secrets of life shall be made known. All the sorrows of life assuaged. This open tomb becomes God's highway through which He pours His love and power, His grace and everlasting presence.

It was through this empty tomb that the Creator of the universe revealed Himself. The opening sentence of John's gospel says, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God. All things were made by Him." Death could not hold the Creator of life. "For in Him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, things visible and things invisible." The Lord of heaven and earth had on that Easter morning stepped out of the tomb. Surely the stars sang together when He merged forth in the grey dawn of that glorious day of days.

The final confirmation of God's revelation is here assured. All the prophets of old had set their arrows in their bows and all pointed toward this tomb. They were here fulfilled. Men of old had heard His voice and had gone forth preaching His word. They had suffered all things for His sake. From the Garden of Eden to the tomb in the garden there ran this scarlet thread of prophecy and promise. And God had here been found faithful. Law and prophecy sang a song of joy before this empty tomb. "Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer."

Finally there comes through this empty tomb Human Redemption. His sufferings on the cross are here vindicated. New Life, New Power, flow out in a mighty stream for human redemption. Forgiveness and cleansing, joy and gladness, love and eternal life are for all those who now come to God through Him. The worst and meanest are as easily saved as the best. "In vain we search the lowest deeps, for him no depths can drown." Because He lives we shall also live, transformed by the power of His might from glory unto glory until at last we are like unto His own radiant self.

"Sing, soul of mine, this day of days.
The Lord is risen.
Toward the sunrising set thy face.
The Lord is risen.
Behold He giveth strength and grace.
Arise, O soul, this Easter Day!
Forget the tomb of yesterday,
For thou from bondage art set free;
Thou sharest in His victory."

A Lenten Thought

Spring will soon be here and the children will be looking ahead anxiously for the first visitors of the new season, namely, Robin Red Breast, the first bird that migrates back to us with the arrival of warm weather. The Editor of the Children's Page reprints herewith a little poem that has to do with the Robin. We hope that the children will love and memorize it.

Why the Robin's Breast Is Red

By JAMES RYDER RANDALL

The Saviour, bowed beneath
His Cross, climbed up the
dreary hill,
And from the agonizing
wreath ran many a crimson
rill;
The cruel Roman thrust Him
on with unrelenting hand,
Till, staggering slowly 'mid
the crowd, He fell upon the
sand.
A little bird that warbled
near, that memorable day,
Flitted around and strove to
wrench one single thorn
away;
The cruel spike impaled his
breast,—and thus 'tis sweetly said,
The robin has his silver vest
incarnadined with red.
Ah, Jesu! Jesu! Son of Man!
my dolor and my sighs
Reveal the lesson taught by
this winged Ishmael of the
skies.

I, in the palace of delight or
cavern of despair,
Have plucked no thorns from
Thy dear brow, but planted
thousands there!

—*From Father Flanagan's Boys' Home Journal.*

William R. Marshall, D. D.

Reverend Dr. W. R. Marshall is pastor of the Congregational Church of Rock Springs and came to the town just one year ago, beginning his pastorate on Easter Sunday.

He was born in Pennsylvania of Scottish-Irish parentage and received his early education in that state. Later he attended the University of Chicago and Chicago Theological Seminary, now on the university campus.

Dr. Marshall came to Rock Springs from Casper, Wyoming, and has had a wide variety of charges during the years of his ministry. For some years he was minister of the Firman Church in the vicinity of Hull House, Chicago. He knew Miss Jane Adams, founder of Hull House, intimately and worked with her on case committees of the Associated Charities and the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Marshall were often guests at Hull House and there met many of the distinguished foreign visitors who, interested in the sociological problems of their own countries, were eager to see the premier Settlement House of America.

Doctor William R. Marshall

Dr. Marshall plans to begin, with his congregation, a new church edifice sometime during the coming summer. He has one daughter, Alice, who is a member of the Rock Springs Symphony Orchestra and an ardent student of the violin. He likes Wyoming and the cordiality of Rock Springs folk, hopes for the churches of the town an increasingly helpful and strong growth into their place in the community life. Of conservatism or liberalism, he has little to say, believes in the living out of Edwin Markham's

"He drew a circle that shut me out
A heretic, rebel, a thing to flout:
But Love and I had the wit to win
We drew a circle and took him in."

Reliance School Variety Vodvil

By MRS. H. A. LAWRENCE

The "Variety Vodvil," which has been in the course of preparation for the past few weeks was held in Reliance on the evening of March the Fourth, and on the evening of March the Fifth at Winton.

The eighty-five actors were pupils of Reliance Junior High, and the Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors of the High School, composed of pupils from Reliance, Winton and Dines.

Thirteen acts interspersed with musical numbers given by Mr. Bruggeman's School Orchestra made up the evening's entertainment. Keith's Circuit could hardly have put on a more complete or diversified program; starting with a peppy musical number by the orchestra and followed by a "Satire" on our present day schools. Here we have a complete Faculty from head teacher, spelling efficiency plus, to the professional school nurse. In the mathematics class one star pupil asks, "Shall we do the problem by the 'Palmer Method,' or the 'Einstein Theory'?"

We have the "Flivver Family" seated in a battered old Ford production, with the down-trodden man of the family at the wheel, two precocious children and the inevitable back seat driver in the person of the maternal parent, with the usual line of conversation ensuing.

A violin solo and a "Song of the Navy" were ably given by two of the younger boys.

"The Tale of the Mule's Tail" brought forth a lot of laughs. The question under discussion being—does a mule make his initial bow to this world with a shaven tail, or does he procure the services of the quadruped barber? Now I ask you which is it?

Then followed numbers by the Harmonica Band, "A Dream Fantasy" featuring dainty dances, and "A Carolina Folk Day" skit, ending with "Rosita," a romance of Old Spain with a gypsy chorus, as a grand finale.

The audience, one and all, went home feeling that their evening had been well spent.

The box office receipts will be used to partially defray the expenses incurred by sending contestants to the Tournament at Laramie.

Let us give each of the eighty-five actors and their teachers a "hand."

HIS OWN BUSINESS

Salesman: "Yes, sir, that's the smartest hat we've got."

Some Quick Wit: "It doesn't have to be smart. I'll put the brains in it myself."

SAID THE OYSTER

"I've always been religiously inclined," remarked the oyster as he slid down the minister's throat, "but I never dreamed I would enter the ministry."

Engineering Department

Study of Electric Light and Power Service

By D. C. McKEEHAN

The following article, the fourth of a series of five, has been abstracted from a study of Electric Light and Power Service, prepared by Mr. Samuel S. Wyer, Consulting Engineer, of Columbus, Ohio. The subsequent section will be published in the May issue of the Employes' Magazine. Mr. Wyer's engineering studies, brilliant in character, are noted for their conciseness and accuracy. We are deeply indebted to him for the privilege of abstracting from his work.

UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICITY

ONE of the unique advantages of electricity in its service to mankind is the ease in which the smaller heating device, any number of lamps, any number of motors, may be served singly or simultaneously from the same set of feeding wires.

The first commercial use of electricity was for lighting. A bright light is not necessarily a good light. All lighting consumers should be vitally interested in getting the distinction between mere lighting and correct illumination. When the importance of color, shading and proper distribution are understood and applied we will reduce eye strain, fatigue—including headaches—produce a more comfortable environment and are "then in position to experience the thrill of using light for enhancing the beauty of the home."

"Fifteen per cent of the children enter school with defective vision. This continued poor lighting in schools and homes accounts for the fact that more than 30% of the pupils graduating from elementary schools have defective vision."

Inadequate lighting is the cause of at least 15% of the industrial accidents. Correct illumination in the factory or workshop will not only curtail accidents, but by relieving the worker of unnecessary eye fatigue, can increase his efficiency and therefore output.

Each kw. hour of electricity will produce 3,412 B. t. u. The B. t. u. being merely a yard stick for measuring heat, and is equal to the heat required to raise one pound of water one degree F.

1 kw. hour is equivalent to 3,412 B. t. u.

The objects of cooking food are, briefly, to increase digestibility, make it more appetizing, and sterilization. All cooking operations require relatively low temperatures, that is, in all boiling operations the temperature is never above 212 degrees F. and in all baking, roasting and broiling operations is always below 500 degrees F. The total amount of heat required to actually cook the food is very small and the heat that does the useful work must not be merely delivered into the cooking vessel, but must actually penetrate the food.

Detailed data are available for about 200 electrically heated houses in the United States. In the ordinary house with good ventilation one-fifth of the heat is used to heat the air and about four-fifths is lost through the walls. With improved insulation—which would keep the house cool in summer as well as warm in winter—the heat required would be halved.

For an 8-room, non-insulated house, 16,000 cu. ft. capacity, with the atmospheric temperature prevailing in Ohio, the average demand at the consumer's premises for air heating, cooking and hot water heating would be 20 kw. To meet this demand at the consumer's premises and take care of transmission losses would require a station capacity of about 25 kw. on an average for each home.

At $300 per kw. for investment in power station, transmission and distribution, this would make an investment of $300×25=$7,500, just to get ready to deliver heat in the house without furnishing any equipment in the house or service. Merely a 10% return for fixed charges on such an investment without counting operating costs, would be $750 a year to be charged against such an 8-room house.

The average family would require in kw. hours per annum for:

Heating rooms	60,000 kw. hours
Cooking	1,500 kw. hours
Hot water heating	1,500 kw. hours

If arrangements can be made so that the generating, transmission and distribution facilities can be used for house heating during hours when such facilities are not otherwise fully loaded, such off-peak service would then escape a considerable portion of the fixed charges referred to above and a lower rate per kw. hour would be possible than where the peak demand must be met directly from the system.

The usual fuel-fired furnace for industrial operations is grossly inefficient, temperature control is difficult and the objects to be heated usually come in contact with the combustion products of the fuel, making possible chemical action between the flame and the objects in the flame.

The ease in controlling not only the location of the heat, but the duration and intensity with entire absence of any chemical deterioration of the heated product, gives electricity for welding, metal melting and heating chambers requiring close temperature

control, many advantages and will have a rapidly increasing use for this service in the future. Electric welding of steel buildings would certainly be a relief from the pneumatic hammer noises of the present crude methods of steel fabrication.

NEGLECTED LABOR-SAVING ASPECTS OF THE RURAL HOME

On the average farm, the use of power or mechanical equipment for replacing animal and human muscular labor in the fields, around the barns and on the roads, is growing at a rapid rate. The man's effective work by this multiplication of muscular effort is greatly increased, his working hours lessened and the tedium of his labor reduced.

Usually with the rural woman it has not been thus. Her house labor equipment is 50 years behind the times of the up-to-date barn and field. She still frequently uses coal oil lamps. By muscle's brawn she still wields the broom, treads the sewing machine, rubs the clothes on a wash board or hand operated washing machine, turns the clothes wringer and churn, washes the dishes, carries out the refuse and fetches the water and fuel. In many cases she is still the family hewer of wood and drawer of water. Her usual cooking stove—even though it may be decorated with nickel—stands about the same relation to the up-to-date thermostat controlled gas or electric range, that a grain cradle does to a modern self binder.

The house where the wife and mother are drudges can never be a home in the highest sense. The installation of modern labor-saving devices in the house would enable the woman to do her work with one-half the labor and would bring her contentment and better health.

A higher standard of living is necessary for the development of satisfactory rural life. The putting of labor saving standards of the rural home on at least the same plane as the barn and the field is of national importance in the bearing that it will have in making for rural home contentment and the welfare of the coming generation. This desirability of electric service for rural homes is not debatable. However, getting it there from public utility lines involves some economic problems.

As the use of these facilities increases, the household of drudgery decreases. More time is available for constructive thought, for consideration of the business of the farm and as thinking supersedes physical labor, the ability to plan and to earn increases. The income increases and thus the ability to buy and use more labor-saving devices results in an ever-higher standard of living in the American rural home as well as in the American city home.

The insulation of the rural home results, naturally, in a high investment cost in transmission and distribution lines per customer connected. Many unwarranted comparisons have been made between rural telephone lines and rural power lines without appreciating the clear-cut distinction between the character of such lines and especially the fact that every electric consumer must have his service delivered instantly and continuously and obviously could not use the intermittent service of the party telephone line. It is felt that the high investment cost per customer can in some cases be largely offset because of the fact that the rural customer can use electric service not only in the rural home, but in carrying on the business of the farm so that the average consumption per customer would largely exceed the consumption of the city home.

Many of the rosy predictions that have been made cannot be realized. Electricity would reduce, but it would not eliminate all drudgery.

"The power companies that have, in their own interest, extended their great power transmission lines through rural communities in order to connect one city with another, have taken on an obligation to serve the rural population of the area in which they operate. This does not mean that they can run service to the last farm or perhaps even to the last village in that district, but it does mean that the power companies must view their obligation as having both an economic and social aspect.

"Up to date there have been installations of electrical operation on 19 railroads in this country. The total mileage operated by electricity is about 1,800 miles of line and about 4,000 miles of track. Of all the roads concerned, this is about 2.5 per cent of the miles of line and 3.0 per cent of the miles of track. For the whole United States it is about 0.7 per cent of the miles of line."

The outstanding electrification program for the immediate future is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad's 100 million dollar project between New York City and Wilmington, Delaware. This embraces 325 miles of railroad made up of 1,300 miles of track and will require 365 electric locomotives.

The outstanding features of the railroad electrification problem are:

1. Large central stations should be able to produce electrical energy and sell it to the railroads cheaper than the railroads can generate current in their own smaller stations. The initial investment of the railroads in electrification may be reduced through the purchase of power by eliminating the cost of constructing power generating and transmission facilities. Reserve power is extremely important in railroad operation because interruptions to the normal supply are costly, and adequate provision must be made to meet emergencies and the periodic overhauling of generating equipment. The large central power station adequately provides this reserve, and can assure the railroad of a continuous supply of power. A contract to supply electrical energy for the operation of railroad trains is also valuable to the electric utility in permitting greater utilization of the investment in generating equipment.

2. Strong individualism without regard to a nationally minded program has resulted in developing systems having widely different electrical characteristics. For instance, direct current voltages in

use are 600, 650, 675, 1,200, 1,500, 2,400 and 3,000, and alternating current voltages of 11,000 and 22,000. Standardization to permit interchange of equipment is fundamental.

3. The general impression is that there will be general electrification of steam railroads. This impression, however, does not square the facts. The direct and immediately available economies of electrification will not warrant its universal extension. Only where the greatest volume and density of traffic exists, or because of tunnel situations, or abnormal grade conditions, it may be feasible for isolated sections. *(To be Concluded)*

Use of the Needle Compass

By C. E. SWANN

ALTHOUGH the needle compass does not give very accurate results it is one of the most useful surveying instruments. Its great utility lies in the fact that the needle always points in a general known direction, and therefore the direction of any line of sight may be determined by referring it to the needle-bearing. The needle points due North or South in only a few localities; but its declination from the north or south point is readily determined for any region, and the true azimuth, or bearing of a line, may be found. It has grown to be the universal custom, in finding the direction of a line by the compass, to refer it to either the north or south point, according to which one gives an acute angle. Thus, if the bearing is 100 degrees from the south point it is but 80 degrees from the north point, and the direction would be defined as north 80 degrees east or west, as the case might be; thus no line can have a numerical bearing of more than 90 degrees. In accordance with this custom, all needle compasses are graduated from both north and south points each way to the east and west points, the north and south points being marked zero, and the east and west points 90 degrees. When the direction of a line is given by this system it is called the bearing of the line. When it is simply referred to the position of the needle it is called the magnetic bearing. When it is corrected for the declination of the needle, either by setting off the declination on the declination arc or by correcting the observed reading, it is called the true bearing, being then referred to the true meridian.

Because the graduated circle is attached to the line of sight and moves with it, while the needle remains stationary, East and West are placed on the compass-circle in reversed position. Thus when the line of sight is north-east, the north end of the needle points to the left of the north point on the circle, and hence E or East must be put on this side of the meridian line.

In reading the compass, always keep the north end of the circle pointing forward along the line, and read the north end of the needle.

The north end of the needle is usually shaped to a special design, or if not, it may be distinguished by knowing that the south end is weighted by having a small adjustable brass wire slipped upon it to overcome the tendency the north end has to dip.

In reality the end of every compass needle that points in a Northerly direction is the south end, or the end containing southern magnetism, for the northern magnetism of the earth attracts the opposite, or southern, magnetism of the needle, but as that end points to the north it is always called the North end. It is a known fact that like poles repel one another and unlike poles attract one another.

In the Northern Hemisphere, for convenience, the end of the compass needle pointing North is taken as the zero point and directions turned to the east or west of this base while in the Southern Hemisphere, for convenience, the end of the compass needle pointing South is used for the zero point.

The use of the needle compass is confined almost exclusively to land surveying, where an error of one in three hundred could be allowed, such as surveys in the arid regions of the United States, but, as the land enhances in value, there is an increasing demand for more accurate means of determining areas than the compass and chain afford. The original U. S. land surveys were all made with the needle, or with the solar compass and Gunter's chain. Hence all land boundaries in this country have their directions given in compass bearings, and their lengths in chains of sixty-six feet each.

The compass is used therefore:

1. To establish a given bearing.
2. To determine the bearing of an established line.
3. To retrace old lines.

If the true bearing is to be used, the declination of the needle of the true meridian must be determined and set off by the vernier.

If the magnetic bearing is used, the declinations of the needle at the time survey was made should be recorded on the plat.

If old lines are to be retraced, the declination at the times of both surveys must be known.

The needle should read to the nearest five minutes. This requires reading to sixths of the half-degree spaces, but this can be done with a little practice.

Caution

Always lift the needle from the pivot before moving the instrument.

If the needle is sluggish in its movements and settles quickly it has either lost its magnetic force or it has a blunt pivot. In either case it is likely to settle considerably out of its true position. The longer a needle is in settling the more accurate will be its final position. It can be brought very near its true position by checking its motion by means of the lifting screw. In its final settlement, however, it must be left free.

Careful attention to the instrumental adjustments,

(Please turn to page 140)

Rock Springs Railroad Basketball Team Wins Championship of Union Pacific System

Rock Springs was host to the Winter Sports Tournament of the Union Pacific Railroad System held under the auspices of the Rock Springs Athletic Club of the Union Pacific Railroad, on February 21st and 22nd. And Rock Springs sports fans turned out en masse to see the basketball games, bowling for men and women and long distance cross-country running, chief events of the meet. But Rock Springs was most interested in the basketball tournament, played on the floor of the Old Timers Building. Rock Springs men represented the Union Pacific Railroad, winning the last game of the elimination from Kansas City. Other teams were as follows:

Seattle, representing O. W. R. & N.
Caliente, representing L. A. & S. L.
Pocatello, representing O. S. L.

On Friday, February 21st, two games were played, Rock Springs winning from Pocatello and Seattle from Caliente.

On February 22nd Caliente won from Pocatello and Rock Springs from Seattle, making the final standing:

Rock Springs, first place.
Seattle, second place.
Caliente, third place.

Seldom, if ever, has there been such enthusiasm displayed at a basketball game as that shown by the crowd which saw the finals between Seattle and Rock Springs. The Old Timers Building was packed from ceiling to floor by fans who cheered, applauded, coaxed, shivered, and finally nearly collapsed when at the end of the first half Seattle was leading the score of 14 to 7. It looked like red lights and danger for the home team, full steam ahead and a clear track for the men of the Portland Limited whose team play, deliberation and perfect technique won the admiration of the crowd.

When the "Chief Despatcher" ordered the second half, thrill after thrill was furnished by both teams as the Rock Springs men drew along side and the score evened up. "Brownies" were piled up and the score see-sawed back and forth amid brilliant play. It was a neck-and-neck race and at the expiration of the second half after breathless minutes the score was 26—26!

It was necessary to play an additional five minutes during which Rock Springs men, crowding the engine of the sage brush, were able to make an open basket which brought them into Terminal "First Place" on time.

Rock Springs Union Pacific Railroad Basketball Team, Winners of the Union Pacific System Tournament. The men are, standing left to right: James Allred, Osmo Malo, Charles Gilpin (President of Union Pacific Athletic Club) Doyle Medus, Fred McCurtain; Kneeling: Rudolph Moeller, Olaf Knudsen, Cecil Cuthbertson.

Ye Old Timers

Mrs. Demetrius Powell

Mrs. Demetrius Powell is one of the women of Rock Springs who most rejoices when worth while things are going ahead. She is President of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Baptist Church and of the Philathea Class of the same church. She has been a member of the local Chapter of the American Red Cross for several years and is one of the faithful workers who carried the burdens of Red Cross service when it was sorely needed during the World War.

Mrs. Demetrius Powell and Miss Elsie Powell.

She has lived in Rock Springs for twenty-four years, sixteen of them in her present home on Rainbow Avenue. Besides carrying many church and community duties, Mrs. Powell cares for her home and the varied interests of her children and grandchildren. Her five children are: Morgan Powell of Reliance and Lewellyn Powell of Pittsburg; Mrs. Margaret Benedict, Mrs. Frank Overy and Miss Elsie Powell, who teaches at Kendall, Wyoming.

Old Timer Demetrius Powell

Old Timer Demetrius Powell of Rock Springs was born in South Wales in 1874 and came to the United States with his parents when he was only seven years old. The family settled in Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania, and when he grew up Mr. Powell began to work for the Lehigh Coal Company there.

Demetrius Powell of Rock Springs.

He was married in April, 1895, and twenty-four years ago came west to Wyoming, preceding his wife and children several months. He began to work for The Union Pacific Coal Company with Mr. Matt Medill who was foreman in No. 9 Mine and these men and their families have been friends ever since.

Mr. Powell was one of a group of men who built the Baptist Church of Rock Springs. He worked on an afternoon shift and used to give his morning hours to doing carpentering and other building work on the church with Mr. John Harris who was an engineer for The Union Pacific Coal Company at that time. He was eager to help bring to his new home city the values of an active church life and had brought with him the religious fervor and self-sacrificing devotion of his Welsh parents.

Mr. Powell is a Mason and continues to be interested in the work of the church he helped build.

Old Timer Rade Skorup Dies

The death of Old Timer Rade Skorup of Rock Springs came as a shock to his many friends in Lowell District where he'd made his home for thirty years, and to the friends of his family throughout the city and the nearby towns of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Mr. Skorup had not been in robust health for some time and was taken seriously ill on the 27th of January, passing away on the 21st of February at his home, 1246 10th Street..

Rade Skorup

Mr. Skorup was born in Jugo Slavia, was fifty-nine years of age and came to the United States in 1904. He was a member of The Union Pacific Coal Company Old Timers Association, of the S. and P. J. and H. B. Z. Austrian fraternal lodges and of No. Four Mine Local Union of the United Mine Workers of America.

He is survived by his wife and eight children, seven daughters and one son. One of his daughters, Mrs. Marie Tomich, is married in the Old Country, having been left with her grandmother when the family came to America. The others are: Mrs. Mike Evanovich and Mrs. Pete Tomich of Winton;

Here is a photograph which will interest Old Timers. It was taken at old No. 3 Mine, Rock Springs. We are indebted to several Old Timers who helped identify members of the group and to Mr. Evan Griffith, whose father, the late Morgan Griffith, was Mine Superintendent when the picture was taken, for lending it to us.

Reading from left to right: William Della Rose, Charles Della Rose, Thomas Brazzer (deceased), Ed Perry (deceased), John Penman (deceased), David G. Thomas, (Judge D. G. Thomas who was foreman); Gavin Young, Sr., (deceased); Dave Abraham, Charles Thorpe (deceased); Dave Brookman (deceased); Morgan Griffith (deceased), Tom Kirkwood, (now living in Utah); Sandy Beveridge (deceased); Charles Spence, Sr. (deceased); Charles Meredith (in California); J. H. Anderson (deceased); and Frank Hamlin (deceased).

Katie, a senior in Rock Springs High School; Rose, of the Union Pacific store; and Mary, Eva and Nick at school. To all of these young friends and to Mrs. Skorup we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their sad loss.

Old Timers' Annual Celebration, June 14th

HERE's good news for Old Timers. The 1930 Old Timers annual gathering will be held in Rock Springs on Saturday, June 14th, and the committee in charge of the program is advising the members to get ready for the finest and best celebration yet.

Many entertainment features have already been decided upon but Old Timers are asked to send any suggestions they have, in the absence of Old Timers' President Robert Muir, who is in California, to Mr. James R. Dewar at Headquarters Building, Rock Springs.

Activities and Plans of the Superior Parent-Teachers Association

By MRS. ARTHUR S. WHITE, PRESIDENT

The Superior Parent-Teachers Association was organized in October of last year at which time Mrs. J. H. Jacobucci of Green River, State President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, was the guest of the Superior schools. The following officers were elected:

Mrs. Arthur S. White, President.
Mrs. J. D. Scott, Vice-President.
Miss Doris Robinson, Secretary.
Mrs. G. A. Brown, Treasurer.

With the object of the National Congress in mind, it was decided to make one year's aim the improvement of the health of our school children. Health education projects were undertaken. At the January meeting Miss A. Drew, School Nurse, gave an illustrated lecture on health, showing slides which depicted the principal causes of malnutri-

[illegible] duties?

Canapes

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Young folks of Grade Four, Superior School, who, under the direction of Miss Betty Moore, gave an interesting program of patriotic sketches, dances and fantasies for the February meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association.

The Chairman of Programs, Mrs. Frank Hicks, has been successful in securing for the monthly meetings most interesting programs. Much credit is due the teachers who have taken turns in presenting a program. Delicious refreshments have been served by the mothers of the children taking part in the monthly entertainments. Then there has been the community singing, dancing, or cards to add to the social good times. Musical programs have been provided by the Misses Moore of the school faculty, assisted by Mrs. Arthur Anderson. A Christmas play in December was a delight, and a January "crook" play which staged the doings of "Crookdom"—even a murder— was 'most too realistic in its tragic and exciting features.

Miss Betty Moore's fourth grade pupils gave an excellent patriotic program in February. Altogether these entertainments have been so successful that it is planned to repeat the February play and some others at the Opera House where they may be seen on the stage.

The Parent-Teachers Association of Superior meets the second Thursday of every month. All parents are welcome. An increased membership and a participating membership is one of the aims of the Association.

If Thorns Wound Me

If a thorn wounds me I draw back from it,
I do not hate the thorn; if hating me,
Some base hand pierces me with malice blind
Silent I turn away and go to find
A purer air of love and charity.

—*Alice Blackwell.*

My April Lady

When down the stair at morning
The sunbeams round her float,
Sweet rivulets of laughter
Are rippling in her throat;
The gladness of her greeting
Is gold without alloy;
And in the morning sunshine
I think her name is Joy.

When in the evening twilight
The quiet book-room lies,
We read the sad old ballads
While from her hidden eyes
The tears are falling, falling,
That give her heart relief;
And in the evening twilight
I think her name is Grief.

My little April lady
Of sunshine and of showers,
She weaves the old spring magic,
And breaks my heart in flowers!
But when her moods are ended,
She nestles like a dove;
Then, by the pain and rupture,
I know her name is Love.

To buy or not to buy. That is the question,
Whether it is better in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of the neighbor's wives,
Or get a brand new chariot and end them.

Of Interest To Women

Style Trends for Today and Tomorrow

POOR fatties! Poor dear fatties who may be fine, funny and fortunate—but can't be fashionable!

Just recently it was my pleasant good fortune to be invited to meet Mrs. W. H. Childs, of Salt Lake City, who was spending an English week-end in Rock Springs as the guest of Mrs. Mary Leckie Roberts; and my good fortune to find her willing to talk clothes to me. Mrs. Childs was on her way home from a trip which took her to Boston, New York, Washington and Chicago, where she'd visited the fashionable dress shops, whose models display daily style changes and which are able to sift out the things that promise to endure. She'd seen the styles as they were being individualized, adapted, accented by fashionable women and worn in smart hotel dining rooms and private drawing rooms. She is a westerner and could tell what of the new clothes might appeal to the west, if indeed there is much regional difference—in reaction to style.

Mrs. Childs chatted. Tailored suits of four pieces are beautiful and serviceable, will be excellent for travel. In them combinations of gray are much worn. There is a skirt, a tucked-in-at-the-waist blouse, a short coat and then a three-quarters length top-coat. Doesn't that offer a something to be worn all day long since the blouse is most often sleeveless, of a delicate shade and quite dressy? Tweeds are sort of glorified—refined, Mrs. Childs called it—sisters of the old-time tweed we used to think belonged only to sports wear. She showed me a "tweed" handkerchief, one of the new large handkies, almost as big as a man's, of linen, with a huge patterned border which simulated tweed both in design and color. I was intrigued by it, and by some large chiffon ones. Handkerchiefs of chiffon match the dress in color and, in the east, (this is a good trick) four girls go together, each buy a yard of chiffon which will make four handkerchiefs, have them picoted or hemmed, and then exchange. Then each has four different colors, costing less than the price of one handkerchief.

This coming summer is to be a wash season. One of the wash materials Mrs. Childs had taken home was a silk pique, very like the old cotton pique but—oh so much prettier and obtainable in all sorts of pastel shades. And by the way, pale shades of everything are being done and beautifully blended.

Knitted sport and street frocks are lovely, and the jerseys are wonderfully improved, keep their shape and make excellent suits. And their length? Street lengths accepted in the fall and winter are *shortened.* Advance indications are that skirts will be from three to four inches below the knee.

So much for morning and street clothes. I loved a description of a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, Washington, where Mrs. Childs said she'd seen more beautifully dressed older women than anywhere she'd ever been. Each seemed more lovely than the last. Each seemed to have adopted a style exactly made for her—but real up-to-the-minute style. "When I get old I mean to go to Washington to learn to dress as they do," she said.

Afternoon and all formal dresses are long and traily. A great deal of lace is being worn. "I remember one beautifully dressed young girl. She wore a soft cream chiffon dress, with a three-tiered skirt, and fitted bodice with lace insets and little puffed sleeves of lace, a tiny high belt of lace fastened with a long narrow buckle, and an enormous tan mohair hat, that, too, inset with lace and trimmed with one big peach hanging over one side.

Black is very fashionable and black and white are beautifully combined. Then too, black is being worn with colored shoes, bright red or kelly green. Purses match the shoes and are shown in shoe shops just as the second shoe of a pair is shown. Purses and slippers are selected for each costume. Oxfords for tweed and street suits are a sort of "refined" oxford, a one-eyelet affair, a fine cousin of the old street oxford. Linen shoes in every color are being shown for summer, crepe de chine, suede, silk and patent leathers are combined. Gloves are longer for street wear and full length for evening wear.

When wearing "after six clothes" lace and length hold sway. Costume jewelry gets more and more beautiful, has invaded the realm of diamonds and precious stones and is scarcely distinguishable from the real thing.

I loved hearing about them all. Perhaps more clothing from which to choose makes choosing more fun. Certainly it makes it more necessary to choose wisely. And it's always good news to busy folks to know that tailored things are fashionable. Doesn't that four-piece suit sound like the sort of thing homemakers would find convenient for days that included motor trips to shop, visits and home duties?

Canapes

Here are some canape ideas that look good. You know it has been said that all a woman needs to make good canapes (pronounced ca-na-pay, with the accent on the last syllable) is a can opener and

common sense. That doesn't sound very sensible, but we aren't being very sensible this month.

Canapes are those morsels which are served as appetizers before dinner or luncheon—but they may serve as refreshments in the evening. They are no end sophisticated, but at the same time are simple and inexpensive and most delicious.

The foundation for the canape is usually toasted bread or toasted crackers, but may be almost any kind of cracker.

Let's try these:

Sardine Canape

Cut stale bread one-quarter inch thick, remove crusts and cut strips two and one-half inches long and one inch wide. Toast on one side, spread toasted side with sardine butter, and garnish with a narrow border of chopped stuffed olive and a slice of stuffed olive in the center.

Sardine Butter: Work three tablespoonfuls butter until creamy, add three-quarters teaspoonful sardine paste and a few drops each onion juice and lemon juice. Season with paprika.

Asparagus Tip Canape

Dip asparagus tips in mayonnaise. Roll each tip in a thin slice of bread from which the crust has been removed. Fasten the bread with toothpicks and toast lightly.

Stuffed Olive and Bacon

Wrap a stuffed olive in a thin strip of bacon. Fasten the bacon to the olive with a toothpick. Broil until the bacon is crisp and brown. These delicious morsels are eaten in the fingers, the toothpick serving as a handle.

Peanut Butter and Bacon

Toast bread cut one-fourth inch thick lightly on one side. Spread the untoasted side with peanut butter. Remove the crusts and cut the bread into small squares. Place a small square of bacon in the center of each. Broil until the bacon is crisp. Decorate with a slice of stuffed olive.

Cheese and Mustard Butter

Place slices of American cheese on saltines. Spread the cheese with mustard butter. Toast until the cheese is melted. The butter is made by creaming one tablespoon of butter with one teaspoon of French mustard and one-half teaspoon of horseradish.

Methuselah's Diet

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the calories count—
He ate it because it was chow.
He wasn't disturbed as at dinner he sat
Destroying a roast or a pie,
To think it was lacking in granular fat,
Or a couple of vitamines shy.
He cheerfully chewed every species of food
Untroubled by worries or fears,
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert—
And he lived over nine hundred years!

Use of the Needle Compass

(Continued from page 134)

to local disturbances, and close reading of the needle are all essential to good results with the compass.

To Set Off the Declination

We have only to remember that the declination arc is attached to the line of sight and that the vernier is attached to the graduated circle. If the declination is West, then when the line of sight is north the north end of the needle points to the left of the zero of the graduated circle. In order that it may read zero, or north, the circle must be moved towards the left, or opposite to the hands of a watch. On the other hand, if the declination is east, as in Wyoming and Washington, the circle to which the vernier is attached should be moved with the hands of a watch. This at once enables the observer to set the vernier so that the needle bearings will be the true bearings of the line of sight.

Local Attractions

Local attractions may disturb the needle by large or small amounts, and these often come from unknown causes. The observer should have them constantly in mind, and keep all iron bodies at a distance from the instrument when the needle is being read. The glass cover may become electrified from friction, and may attract the needle. This can be discharged by touching it with a wet finger, or by breathing upon it. Reading glasses should not have gutta-percha frames, as these become highly electrified by wiping the lens, and will attract the needle. Such glasses should have brass or German silver frames. No nickel coverings or ornaments should be near, as this metal has magnetic properties. A steel band in a hatbrim or buttons containing iron have been known to cause great disturbance. In cities and towns it is practically impossible to get away from the influence of some local attraction, such as iron or gas pipes in the ground, iron lamp posts, fences, building fronts, etc. For this reason the needle should never be used in such places.

In many regions, also, there are large magnetic iron ore deposits in the ground, which give special values for the declination at each consecutive station occupied. It is practically impossible to use magnetic bearings in such localities.

In city work or work in localities having magnetic attraction the base line should be referred to a solar observation or an observation made on Polaris and lines run off this base with a standard surveying instrument.

Our Young Women

A Message From the Founders of Scouting

Couldn't you almost imagine you were present at that banquet in New York when Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell talked to the Boy and Girl Scouts. Over the radio we could hear the applause just at the very places we applauded ourselves. And the Star Spangled Banner which somehow always seems necessary for our unified expression of feeling after a stirring speech.

Sir Robert's was a stirring address, a challenging address surely. He might have been called the General instead of the Chief Scout as he challenged the three million Girl and Boy Scouts in the world to be valiant members of the army that was now engaged in a war for a reign of peace and good will among the nations of the world; and engaged in the tremendous adventure of playing the scouting game for health and character and service, for personal accomplishment and team work.

Sir Robert told that he and the Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell had the same birthday, that they always celebrated it together—and that it was on Washington's birthday so they celebrated that too. He talked about this game of ours which makes us play for our side and not for ourselves, play clean "win if you can and no hard feelings if you lose" as Scoutmaster F. B. McVicar used to say. He wanted us to think of ourselves as an army adventuring into a real scrap against wrong conditions in our own towns, unfairness anywhere—but most of all a vigorous battle against unfriendliness among the different nations of the world—in order that peace may remain with us. He suggested that little good ever came out of war but at least in this sort of battle we could have a good time by the way, and should have accomplished the world's most stupendous task if we won out.

He told about the International Hostels for Boy and Girl Scouts in Switzerland to which any scout from any country may go. Wouldn't it be fun to be at a camp with boys and girls from all the countries where there are scouts? In England the girls are called "Guides." In France there are two branches and the girls are "Eclaiseudes." We'd have a lot to learn wouldn't we? Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell are the founders of scouting. Lady Baden-Powell is the Chief Guide and our own Juliette Low, who was a friend of Lady Baden-Powell's, brought Girl Guiding to America and made it Girl Scouting. We're a part of the army of three million—out to win for character and home and country.

Miss Alberta Pryde a Successful Debater

In the intra-mural debates, an annual event of the University of Colorado, Alberta Pryde represented the Delta Zeta sorority of which she is a pledge and won out to the finals, going down in the debate on "Resolved that the 18th Amendment should be repealed," in which she upheld the affirmative.

Miss Alberta Keirle Pryde

Marriage and divorce and the Volstead Act were subjects debated by the sorority girls of the university in forensic tournaments which also include men from every Greek letter house on the campus.

Miss Pryde is to be congratulated on her success among such worthy battlers with words, girt with much thought and weighty English.

With the Troops

Election of Officers

The Nightingales have elected their new officers for the year as follows: Patrol Leader, Eleanor McTee; Corporal, Blanche Parr; Secretary, Agnes Sorbie, and Treasurer, Merna Roberts.

Troop One, Rock Springs, Busy

At the community hall in Lowell District the Nyodas entertained their parents and friends on Monday evening, March 3rd.

The Juniors gave a first aid demonstration, a Girl Scout ceremony and sang hosts of peppy songs while the Seniors got ready to put on a clever one-act play coached by Mrs. Webster. Mr. Jack McLeod sang and Billy Davis played several selections on his mouth harp while Thelma McMillan of the troop danced a toe dance.

The playette, "Seeking a Servant," was well received. Eleven Seniors presented it and acquitted

Cast of "Seeking a Servant" staged by the Nyodas at No. Four Community Hall, Rock Springs.

themselves so well that they plan to do another "show" before long. The cast was as follows:

Madame Grosbinet, French lady.....Margaret Wilde
Anas Tasie, her daughter.....Lucille Davis
Marie, their servant.....Mary Molavaz
Mary Ann Eliza Smith, from England.....Merna Matthews
Cleopatria Victoria Johnson, negress.....Margaret Copyak
Bridget Flannigan, Irish.....Agnes Cameron
Amanda Fishook, from Maine.....Adella Proy
Rat-in-the-Hole, an Indian squaw.....Mary Jacevich
Carmencita, Spanish dancer.....Anna Dolgas
O. Fudge, from Japan.....Frances Jacevich
Hop Sing, from China.....Anna Wilde
Armina Benibouffe, a Turkish girl.....Mary Pivick

Madame and daughter, after the decision of Marie, the servant, to return to France, plan to advertise in the local paper. The response to the advertisement is overwhelming. After all the applicants have been interviewed and comedy rises to laughable heights, Marie decides to stay in America and protect her mistress from the necessity of any one of such a diverse group.

It is a good story, a splendid comedy and the young actresses put on a good performance and are to be congratulated on their success.

Hanna

Miss Etta Dodds, Lieutenant of the Hanna Mount Elks, is planning a Court of Awards for early April, and of course Hanna girls are preparing to defend the First Aid cup which another win will give them for keeps.

Winton

Mrs. Robert Jolly, the much loved leader of the Winton Badgers, is ill in Wyoming General Hospital, recovering from a surgical operation. Captain Jolly is known to most of the Girl Scouts of the district and everybody is hoping she will very soon be well again.

A letter from Mrs. Scott Fries of the National Girl Scout Board, tells about a Scout International Convention arranged by the Butte, Montana, girls.

Miss Anna Cornieleussen, Captain of the Nyodas, is spending a short vacation in California.

A Visitor

Miss Ann Copyak, whose sisters belong to the Nyodas, visited at home recently for a short stay. Ann is head of one of the departments in Keith O'Briens, Salt Lake City, and couldn't be spared for a longer visit. It was good to see Ann and to know that her clever salesmanship and indefatigable energy had already won for her recognition in this large establishment.

Chrysler Inspires a Pride All Its Own
UNION MOTOR COMPANY
270 Elk Street ROCK SPRINGS, WYO. Phone 77

Our Little Folks

A Children's Easter Party

DURING the Easter holidays, when boys and girls are at home from school and are eager for something new to do, an Easter Party will be most welcome.

The materials required are as follows:

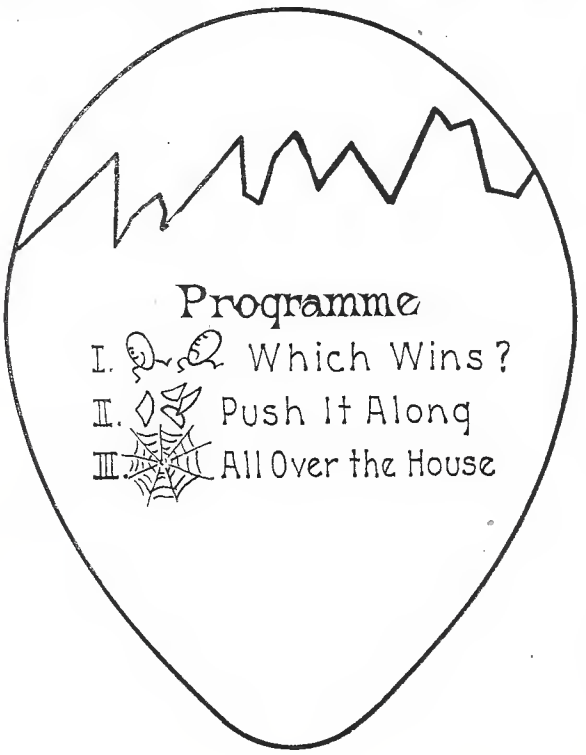
As many programs as children. (See program suggested.)

For an Egg Race: One dozen large-sized eggs; two large wooden spoons; two large baskets or nests; half as many favors as children.

Easter Eggs: Thirty cards in egg-shape; several pairs of scissors; a puzzle.

Spider Web: Ten balls of colored twine; as many papier-mache eggs (each containing a tiny gift) as children.

Dainty programs may be provided for the children if the mother or older sister of the child for whom the party is given can paint and draw. Children are not critical and a program like this can easily be made. The names of the games being in conundrum form give something to guess and talk about. When all the little guests have arrived, an egg race is started. On either side of the room six large colored eggs are placed in a line, at intervals of about a foot. At the far end of each line is a large open basket or coarsely woven nest. Two leaders are chosen, who in turn choose sides. A player from each side is given a large wooden spoon and stands at the near end of his line. At a signal each starts to spoon up the eggs, one at a time, carrying them to the nest. A list of the winners on each side is kept, and at the end of the game the side which has the greatest number is the victorious one. Small individual prizes may be given to all the players on this side. For example, the tiny nests filled with candy eggs.



Egg-shaped white cards about three by two and a quarter inches are provided for the next game. The children take seats in a line or circle; every fourth child receives a pair of scissors and each one an egg-shaped card on a book or magazine. It is announced that each child is to cut his egg twice across, so as to make four pieces. The cuts should be straight and should intersect each other, but they may go in any direction. After the egg is cut once, the pieces should be held together till the second cut has been made. Each child then mixes his four pieces and passes them to his neighbor on the right. The game is to see who can correctly refit the eggs.

The next game is a lively one—Spider Web. From the hall lamp, or from the claws of a huge paper spider suspended in the hall, hang as many ends of colored twine as there are children. Each child is given one and told to follow the string until he comes to the end, winding it as he goes. Around table legs, over doors, in and out, up and down they go, until each child has found, at the end of his string, an egg in which is a small gift.

About the Months and Days

"Make me over, Mother April—
From the rag-bag of the world."

BIG sister was reading aloud snatches of Richard Hovey's poem, "April."

"That's about the way the names of our months and days have been collected, isn't it?" she asked Somebody. "From the rag-bag of the world?"

"Just about," replied Somebody, smiling.

"Oh, tell about it," urged Billy, always eager to know about real things. "What about January?"

"Oh, January, you know, of course, was dedicated by the ancient Romans to Janus, the god of doors and gates. He was represented as having two heads, able to see both the past and the future. February, named for the goddess Februa, and formerly the last month of the year, was the month of purification, getting rid of the old and outworn,

preparing for the new. The name of March comes from Mars, the god of war. As you remember from the Really-So Stories, March was formerly the first month in the year.

"There is a little difference of opinion about April. Some say it came from a Latin word meaning to open, which surely would be appropriate in the spring, others say it came from Aprilis, one of the names of Venus, goddess of love. May is from Maia, one of the Pleiades. June is named for the goddess Juno.

"Now we leave the gods and goddesses, and look to some emperors. When Julius Caesar arranged the calendar, the month in which his birthday occurred, called Quintilis, the fifth, was named July for him. August was named for the emperor Augustus, since in that month the most important events of his life happened. Formerly it had been called Sextilis, the sixth month. And the names of our four final months are certainly rag-bag stuff, leftovers pure and simple, for September, October, November and December signify respectively the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, whereas they are of course, in our present system, the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth."

"Thank you very much," said Billy. "That takes care of the months. Now how about the days? I know some of them. Sunday, of course, was dedicated to the sun, and Monday to the moon. But Tuesday I don't know."

"Tiu was the god of war among the Angles and Saxons. Now I'm sure you know the others.

"Well, let's see. Wednesday is named after Woden or Odin, chief of the gods, and Thursday is Thor's day."

"Yes, he was called the Thunderer. He rode in a chariot drawn by two goats, Tooth-cracker and Tooth-gnasher—at least the Angles and Saxons thought he did. The thunder was said to be caused by the noise of his chariot. Two goddesses, Freya and Frigga, are mentioned as giving Friday its name, but Reginald C. Couzens, in his book, 'The Stories of the Months and Days,' points out that very likely they were one and the same person. Saturday is said to be named for Saturn, father of Jupiter. When Jupiter was so rude as to overthrow his father, Saturn descended to earth and founded a kingdom called Latium. But some claim that Saturday is really Saeter-daeg, the day of Saeter, that being another name for Loki, god of fire, according to some of our distant ancestors."

"Well," said Billy, "I agree with Sis that it's quite a bunch of remnants. But I'm much obliged to you, Somebody."—*From Really-So Stories.*

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Fred Adams, of No. 8 Mine, left on Tuesday, March 4th, for Newton, Iowa, where he will locate.

Hudson Rennie has taken the place at the Lamphouse recently vacated by John Matson.

Edward Brooks is seriously ill at Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. T. J. O'Farrell has returned from Leavenworth, Kansas, where she was called by the illness of her father.

Paul Robert Benedict, five-year-old grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Demetrius Powell, Rock Springs.

Paul Alexander is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cook are the proud parents of a baby boy born on Sunday, February 23rd.

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Amezich in the loss of their two-months-old daughter whose death occurred on Tuesday, February 25th.

H. F. Sholty is recovering from an appendicitis operation.

John Katona has moved into the house recently vacated by Joe Zauhar at No. 3.

Emil Julious, of No. 8 Mine, left on Sunday, March 2nd, for St. Louis, Missouri, where he expects to locate.

Marko Medanich has accepted employment at Superior and has moved his family there.

John Lewis, of the electrical department, has been on the sick list the past ten days.

Wm. Phillips and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Bert Lambert at No. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bell attended a meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad employes at Green River on Saturday evening, February 22nd.

Joe Jauhar, Jr., had his left foot injured while at work in No. 4 Mine on Wednesday, February 26th.

Until there's a greater name than EDISON
---there'll never be a greater RADIO!
CHIPP'S, 607 No. Front St., Rock Springs

G. L. Stevenson has purchased a Dodge sedan.

R. V. Hotchkiss, of Dawson, New Mexico, has accepted employment in No. 8 Mine and will move his family here.

Patricia, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Livingston, is on the sick list.

John Adams is confined to his home in the Barracks with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reese entertained at a party at their home on Tisdale Street on Saturday evening, March 1st.

Reliance

Mrs. Jack Rafferty entertained the members of her sewing club at a delightful afternoon recently.

The Variety Vaudeville presented by Reliance School at the Bungalow on March 4th was a tremendous success, and the school faculty is being warmly congratulated on its swank and artistry.

The Larkin Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Hugh Kelly early in March.

A Bible Class has been organized and meets every week at the home of Mrs. Archie Stuart.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Borzago are being congratulated on the birth of a baby son, Tuesday, March 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dodds of Winton visited in Reliance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Marshall.

Mrs. Harry Lawrence has been quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murphy of Rock Springs attended the school play here.

Everybody is sorry to learn that Mr. James Rafferty is on the sick list again.

Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Young of Rock Springs were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fearne.

Little Beverly Burns was a happy hostess on her ninth birthday anniversary. Congratulations, Beverly.

Superior

Dorothy Scott entertained her classmates at her home Tuesday evening, March 4th, on her birthday anniversary. Games and refreshments and good wishes for the little hostess made a happy occasion.

Remember the Union Sunday School every Sunday morning at the Community Church. There's a class for everybody.

Joe Abram, who sustained a broken knee cap two weeks ago, returned to his home here on February 20th. He is making very satisfactory gains toward recovery.

The Boy Scouts of Superior were driven to the Court of Honor at Rock Springs on February 27th. They won the prize of a set of patrol flags.

Mrs. G. W. Price and sons, Warren and Joe, arrived from Indiana on February 22nd, to join Mr. Price, who has been a resident here since July of last year.

Archie Smith, who has been to the Mayo Brothers Clinic in Minnesota, has returned to Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong are the parents of a baby daughter, born on Friday, March 7th, at the home of Mrs. Armstrongs parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Little of Diamondville.

Pete Hood has been ill with the flu.

Haven Musgrove left for Seattle on March 6th after he'd received a message advising him of the serious illness of his brother, Bill.

Superintendent Ralph Russell of our schools has returned from Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he attended the national conference of school executives.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Christensen announce the marriage of their daughter, Leone, to Mr. Leslie Benson, in Rock Springs on February 22nd, 1930.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Evanovich are the proud parents of a baby girl. The little miss has been named Marion.

Harry Lyon, Store Manager, visited in Hanna recently.

Mrs. Leslie Benson, nee Leone Christensen, has been the complimented guest at two showers, Mrs. Abe Benson and Mrs. Harry Bingham being the hostesses.

Winton had some unfortunate excitement on March 1st when the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kalle Kieonen was completely destroyed by fire. Mrs.

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Kieonen was badly burned and very little of the house furnishings were saved. The fire was started from gasoline-cleaned clothing. Mrs. Kieonen is recovering nicely at this writing and it is hoped that she will soon be quite well.

Winton extends its heartfelt sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Delgado in the loss of their eleven-month-old daughter who died on Saturday night, March 8th, from bronchial pneumonia.

Mrs. Robert Jolly is at Wyoming General Hospital recovering from a surgical operation. Miss Muriel Crawford is taking care of the Girl Scouts in her absence.

"Goat" Thomas and Alex Kragovich are at Lava Hot Springs taking treatment for rheumatism.

Mrs. Kirk Cammack, Evelyn Neal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Neal, and Victor Kalinowski have all been confined to Wyoming General Hospital following surgical operations. They are all doing nicely at this writing.

Hanna

Mrs. James Fearn and Miss Ruby Fearn went to Cheyenne recently when Ruby had her eyes cared for.

Harry Lyons of Winton visited here with friends and relatives for a few days during February.

Mrs. Peckenpaugh returned from Cheyenne where she received treatment from Dr. Beck for ear trouble. She is much improved.

The Knights of Pythias gave their anniversary banquet at the Finn Hall on February 22nd, to which the Pythian Sisters and their families were invited. The tables were very prettily decorated and after the delicious banquet a varied program consisting of musical numbers, vocal solos, and dancing followed. A very good time was enjoyed by the large crowd that attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Love and Mrs. O. C. Buehler motored to Denver recently.

Mrs. Geo. Crank has as her guest, her father, Mr. Geo. Davis of Pennsylvania.

The members of the Eagles lodge and the Ladies' Auxiliary held a joint meeting and social on February 7th.

A number of Hanna people attended the confirmation service at St. Joseph's Church at Rawlins on Sunday, March 2nd. Those who were confirmed are: Mrs. Frank Hearn, Mrs. Jas. McArdle, Misses Marie and Dorothy Grooman, Eileen Jackson, Will Pauletich, Frank and Reggie Hearn, Clarence and Vincent Lucas, John Bisignano, Robert Warburton and Virgil Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Penny and daughter, Edith, left for Lyons, Colorado, where they will reside.

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Miss Lena Campbell left for southern California where she will spend a two month's vacation with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cook returned from California where they spent the past two months visiting relatives.

Mrs. Fred Taylor has been very ill for several days.

Mrs. Ira Clark entertained the 500 Card Club at her home on Saturday, March 1st.

The Methodist Sunday School gave an indoor carnival at the First Aid Hall on Saturday, March 8th.

Fred Silcock, of Laramie, is visiting with his brothers, Jas. and Frank Hearn, while convalescing from a severe illness.

Miss Evelyn Christensen is working in the bank during Lena Campbell's absence.

Mrs. Sam Harrison is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis.

Cumberland

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Edwards have received word that their daughter, Mrs. William McWilliams of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the mother of twins, a girl and a boy, born February 11th. The twins have been named Elva Ann and Ervin.

Mrs. Mary Puff has been visiting with her sisters, Mrs. J. T. Welsh and Mrs. Harold Homan.

Miss Ethel Edwards, of Cumberland, was the winner of second prize at the beauty contest given by the American Legion at Kemmerer, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, Jr., are the proud parents of a baby girl born February 12th. The little miss has been named Maxine.

Mrs. Louis Knezevich has been called to Rock Springs by the death of her brother.

Word has been received that Mr. Ace Rounds, formerly a resident of Cumberland, was instantly killed when a tree fell on him, while working in the timber near Evanston, Wyoming.

The Sewing Club has been entertained at the home of Mrs. Axel Johnson. Miss Iris Laycook will be the next hostess.

The Sophomore and Senior Classes of the High School presented a delightful play "Back Seat Drivers" on February 28th. The cast included George Hunter, Virginia Hekkanen, Oliver Bergran, Mae Dexter, Sue Fabian, Winsell Peternell, Thomas Dodds, Amanda Groutage and Elsie Hill. Music was furnished by the Red Hots Orchestra of the first and second grades.

John Hunter, Sr., is visiting his son at Bremerton, Washington.

Telephone 111

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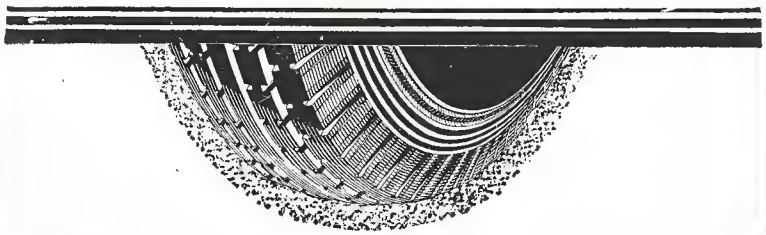

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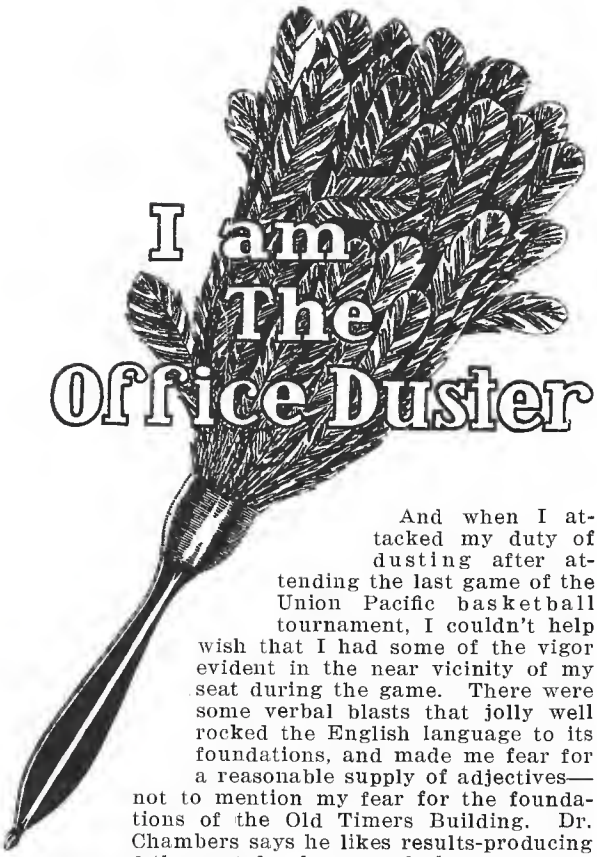

And when I attacked my duty of dusting after attending the last game of the Union Pacific basketball tournament, I couldn't help wish that I had some of the vigor evident in the near vicinity of my seat during the game. There were some verbal blasts that jolly well rocked the English language to its foundations, and made me fear for a reasonable supply of adjectives—not to mention my fear for the foundations of the Old Timers Building. Dr. Chambers says he likes results-producing energy and the next day he treated all sore throats free out of sympathy.

I have never seen a man who could do real work, except under the stimulus of encouragement and enthusiasm and the approval of the people for whom he is working.—*Charles M. Schwab.*

The world ends at your horizon. It is your task by every means to widen it.

—*President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia.*

Archer B. Gilfillan in his new book "Sheep" says his sheep wagon got swept out every time the Republican party swept the solid South. Pretty good housekeeping!

Reading maketh a full man.—*Bacon.*

Couldn't Be Bothered

A party was surveying on a farm when an old man came hurrying out of his house and asked:

"What are you doing here?"

"Surveying," was the reply of one of the engineers.

"Surveying for what?"

"For a railroad."

"Where's it going?"

"Right through your barn, I guess," laughed the Engineer.

"Well now, mister, I reckon I've got something to say to that. I want you to understand that I've got something else to do besides running out to open and shut them barn doors every time a train wants to go through."

Mr. Dewar says he learns that Mr. W. K. Lee's new golf togs promise to be one of the bright spots of the season on Dead Horse Canyon course.

Congratulations to the girls of Number One Girl Scout Troop on their playette and the pleasure they gave their parents and friends.

Some of the boys and girls who listened to the New York speeches of Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell thought it very good but that Sir Robert seemed to talk English with an accent of some sort.

The label of our education luggage is not so important as its content.

Rock Springs can boast about a lot of things—one of them is its basketball team. Mr. William Redshaw is known to have pocketed three unknown caps—and lost his own—at the Union Pacific Railroad game.

April first is a holiday for which we should thank organized labor.

Mr. William Rodda says he's willing to do the Labor Temple debate over again if that would settle the question.

When we see the spring clothes with poke bonnets and long dresses you may be inclined to think that there is a Victorian pageant somewhere.

Someone saw a robin a long time ago. We were most inclined to think he never did go away.

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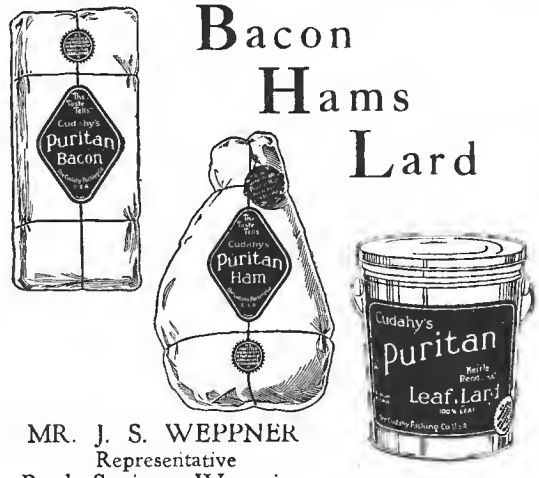

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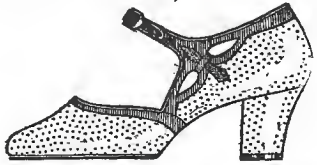

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